

The China Mail

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STAB IN BACK. VIGOROUS INDICTMENT OF SOVIET. DIPLOMACY ABUSED. British Merchants' Property Confiscated.

Rugby, June 25.

The debate in the House of Commons to-day was initiated by Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson, (Conservative) who moved that "this House condemns the subversive political activities in this country of Soviet organisations admitted for purposes of trade, and is of opinion that the trade agreement with the Soviet Government ought to be terminated by His Majesty's Government."

Debt Repudiation.

Commander Locker-Lampson, in the course of a vigorous indictment of Soviet policy, said that Russia alone of our Allies had repudiated her debt of £800,000,000. She had also confiscated the property of every British merchant who was working in that country. She owed £250,000,000 to these unhappy people. This money was coming back to us to subvert constitutional order throughout the Empire. No opportunity seemed to have been lost by the Soviet to abuse its diplomatic rights and, under the cloak of friendship, to stab us in the back. There would be no Communist Party in Britain worth the name were it not sucked by Soviet shekels. How long, he asked, is this going to last?

Terrible Tyranny.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Liberal leader, said that he intervened in the debate as having been responsible for the trade agreement which was concluded in 1921. The question was not whether they approved of the Russian Government, its principles, or its methods, but whether they were going to cancel a trade agreement that brought trade to the extent of millions of pounds to this country? When was there a Government in Russia of which they could approve? The present Government was terrible tyranny, but it was only one terrible tyranny which was an efficient substitute for a terrible tyranny which was inefficient, corrupt, and treacherous.

Menace to Communists.

Referring to correspondence between the British Communists and the Soviet organisations, which was published by the Government yesterday, Mr. Lloyd George said that it was argued that there was in this correspondence sufficient evidence for the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Russia on the ground that it was sending unlimited gold to overthrow our Constitution. But he pointed out that the complaint was made throughout this correspondence that the gold was very limited. "And in this correspondence what was regarded as a menace to Communists? Not the danger was a Ramsay MacDonald Government. It was stated that merciless measures must be adopted to fight the Labour Party. It was for this that we were asked to throw away trade with Russia running into £34,000,000 a year.

An Urgent Duty.

Commander Hilton Young (Conservative) said that the Government had an urgent duty to the people of this country to protect it against the corrupt influence of foreign gold and secret agents. They could keep out corrupt gold and secret agents, but they could not keep out opinion. That being so, it would be a great mistake to break off direct relations with the Government of Russia.

Use Common Sense.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Labour leader, said: "If there is going to be propaganda by the Russian or any other Government conducted in this country with its money and by its agents, then this country has no business to allow it. But in protecting ourselves we must use common sense. The trade agreement is in operation and we cannot now remove it. If we break the agreement the Russian Government will undoubtedly do its best to increase its hostility toward us. If there are breaches in the trade agreement they should be handled in the ordinary diplomatic way."

Two Distinct Questions.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, in replying, said that two questions were raised. Had His Majesty's Government and this country good reasons to complain of the action of the Soviet authorities in Russia; and secondly, if they had such reasons to complain, would it be wise for them to show their indignation or resentment by breaking off all diplomatic relations, and terminating the trade agreement? The two questions were distinct.

"I should answer the first question unhesitatingly in the affirmative. I should answer the second question in the negative not because I think the Soviet Government has a right to ask anything of us, having regard to their attitude toward us, but because I do not think that British interests or the interests of world peace would be served by breaking off relations with them. The Soviet Government is something standing in a class by itself. It resembles the Government of no other country. It is not easy to maintain relations with it. It is impossible to say that the relations which it maintains with other countries are either friendly or correct."

Agreement Not Kept.

If the mere question were had the trade agreement been kept, he would answer that it had not. The words of the trade agreement were clear, and he understood them to the effect that each party should refrain from any hostile action or undertaking against the other and from conducting outside its own borders any official propaganda, direct or indirect, against the interests of the British Empire, and the Republic, respectively. The agreement further stated that it understood that the term conducting official propaganda included the giving by either party of assistance or encouragement to any propaganda conducted outside the whole borders.

"It is perfectly clear to His Majesty's Government, and should be perfectly clear to everybody, as it must be clear to the Soviet authorities, that they are not conforming to the definite engagement of a trade agreement. Suggestions have been made that the Government should enter into some new negotiations and that they should try to construct some new agreement."—British Wireless Service.

[N.B.:—The remainder of message not received owing to bad atmospheric conditions.]

CRUELTY EXPOSED.

British Beaten and Murdered.

London, June 25.

British-Russian relations provided a lively debate in the House of Commons, which was attended by the Communist M.P., Mr. Saklatvala, who was released from prison in the morning. He was loudly cheered by the Labourites. Commander Locker-Lampson, in initiating the debate, denounced the Bolsheviks for repudiating their debt and confiscating the property of British nations, many of whom were imprisoned, beaten, and murdered. He mentioned that one of them, whom the Bolsheviks had blinded, was sitting in the Gallery.

Commander Locker-Lampson said: "We must cease to make of free-born Britons helots of a slave State. (Prolonged Conservative cheers.)"

Labourite's Appeal.

Mr. A. W. Ponsonby (Labour) denounced the language, used by the Earl of Birkenhead and Mr. Winston Churchill in recent anti-Russian speeches. He appealed to Sir Austen Chamberlain to try to renew here friendly British-Russian relations.

But for Trade.

Mr. Lloyd George contended that the disapproval of Bolshevism was no reason for breaking off diplomatic relations

HONGKONG VOTERS.

FUTURE SANITARY BOARD ELECTIONS.

THE EXEMPTED JURORS.

Present indications, the "China Mail" learns, are that the matter of voters for Sanitary Board elections is to be decided by legislation in the near future.

It will be recalled that an election was held recently when the arrangements were inadequate. Dr. F. Graca Ozorio protested and the Government ordered another election. After a date had been fixed, the election was put off as there was difficulty in connection with the voters, who, though not on the list for jury service, were qualified to vote. Such, of course, were mostly professional men. It was stated that the definition of a "vernacular school-teacher" proved the stumbling block.

Steps were taken for a subsequent election but Dr. Ozorio withdrew his candidature and Dr. S. C. Ho's election became official. Now for the future.

Persons whose names are on the jurors' list can exercise the right to vote. Certain other persons, who (according to the jurors' Ordinance) are exempted from jury service, can also vote. It is learned that an Ordinance is "on the stocks" to set up the machinery to deal with the "exempted list." A logical deduction is that an Ordinance will be passed whereby the Government can name, whenever desired, an officer, with whom exempted persons must register their names on a fixed day, prior to the election. On the day of election, jurors can obtain their voting papers by reference to the jurors' list and exempted persons can get their slips by reference to the special register.

BANK SENSATION.

ARREST OF EUROPEAN ACCOUNTANT.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Bombay, June 25.

L. Evans, Chief Accountant in the Bombay branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, who was stopped at Aden on his way home on furlough and brought back, is charged with breach of trust and falsification of accounts in respect of 540,000 rupees. He was remanded.

or cancelling the British-Russian trade agreement.

Commander Hilton Young (Conservative) expressed the opinion that it would be a very great mistake to break off relations with Russia.

Sir F. Nelson, who was a member of the party of Conservatives who recently visited Russia, strongly opposed breaking off relations and closing up the trade delegation.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald appealed for an extension of the trade agreement.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, in replying to the debate, unhesitatingly declared that the Government was entitled to complain of Soviet actions, but he considered that it would not be wise to break off relations or to terminate the trade agreement. He believed that the breaking off of the existing relations would be useless. It would weaken our ability to fight disorder or revolution within our own borders and increase the fear of European instability. Referring to the money sent from Russia, he said that the Soviet Government could not have found a worse field to invest money in revolution than among the workers of Great Britain.

Sitting Suspended.

At the conclusion of Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech the Labourites created disorder by objecting to the Deputy Speaker calling on another Government member instead of a Labourite.

After a scene that lasted five minutes the sitting was suspended, whereupon the day's business terminated.

PROTEST TO MACAO.

ALLEGED REMOVAL OF VILLAGES.

CANTON GOVT. TO ACT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, June 24. The Nationalist Government is preparing a formal protest to be forwarded to the Macao Government against an order, which it is alleged, forced the removal of Lung Tin and Wong Ha villages containing 300 families and 2,000 persons. It is said that the removal was forcible and without cause, and that the villagers have been crowded on to unhealthy damp land near Heng Chow.

CANTON ITEMS.

CHANG KAI-SHEK AND HIS SUBORDINATES.

FEARS OF INVASION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, June 24. General Chang Kai-shek has pacified Mr. Chan Kong-pok, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labour, who resigned earlier in the week and declared his intention of going to Shanghai. Instead, it is now announced, he will give up his position as head of the Labour Department, but instead of joining the voluntary Kuomintang exiles in Shanghai, he will go to the Northern front as General Chang Kai-shek's confidential secretary when the commander-in-chief takes the field against Wu Pei-fu, as he expects to do within a fortnight.

General Ho Yin-chin, commander of the First Army, is here from Swatow for a special conference with General Chang Kai-shek and the Military Council, concerning the peril of invasion by forces from Fukien. The Fukien generals, he has reported, will probably launch a campaign against Swatow as soon as many more Kwangtung soldiers have been sent North against Wu Pei-fu.

Strikers As "Specials."

Meanwhile, he reports, General Lin Fao is in the south of Kwangsi province recruiting his old forces, so as to attack Kwangtung simultaneously with Fukien, and General Tang Chi-yao has already sent forces into Kwangsi to co-operate with General Liu Tsun-wan in an attack upon Kwangtung from a third direction.

Because of the need for sending soldiers to the Northern front, and the consequent inability to spare them for warfare on bandits of the province, the Government is offering out-of-work "Hongkong strikers" posts as special constables in a new force being raised for bandit extermination.

The work of organising two brigades of Kuomintang Boy Scouts in Canton is progressing rapidly. The Central Executive Committee has voted more money for the movement.

Stubborn Union.

When the municipality was formed a year ago all officials were promised a rise in salaries after one year, but now a notification has been sent around to the effect that increases at this time are not justified by the condition of the municipal treasury.

The Mechanics Union, which has no charter from the Government, persists in its refusal to obey the Government's order to permit linemen to re-connect cut electric wires leading to factories which refuse to pay the union tax of \$1 per month per unit of horse-power used.

Openly defying the Government's mandate that the factories are not to be molested, the Mechanics Union is keeping more than 1,000 men and women out of work by picketing the factories and refusing to permit linemen to repair the wires. More than that, they are trying to force the linemen and Electrical Workers Union to join them, and the latter have appealed to the Government to forcibly disperse the mechanics.

The exchange banks will be closed for the transaction of business on Thursday, July 1.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 2/8.1/16.

LOCAL UTOPIA.

SUGGESTED PROMENADE BY THE SEA.

"CONCORDIA ISLAND."

Resident's Plan to Supply Much-Wanted Need.

Hongkong-by-the-sea, everything up-to-date as at all modern summer resorts, and easily accessible to all—such is the suggestion made, with full details, by a local resident.

To the layman, the project does not seem beyond the realm of practicability, but there are many technicalities to be studied. Readers, however, will be interested to read about the scheme. The correspondent heads his article:—

CONCORDIA ISLAND.

To Be Opened By the Governor on May 1, 1928.

The Praya East reclamation between Arsenal Street and (Jardine's) East Point will probably be completed in a few years. The Praya (sea-front) will then be very close to Kellat Island—now a gunpowder depot.

[The better to follow the outline, a rough map has been drawn and will be found on page 10 of this issue.] Remove the magazine, says the correspondent, to Stonecutter's Island. (Note: There is already a depot on Green Island, so that the suggestion may extend in that direction instead. Ed., "China Mail.") Build a bridge from the Praya wall to Kellat Island, to be high enough for motor boats and sampans to pass underneath, and wide enough to run a tram track, motor road and footpath.

Then level Kellat Island, sloping the shore (south side). Build three piers, on the east, north and west. Put seats along one side of each pier and leave the other clear for promenading. Erect steps at the end of each pier for launches, etc. to go alongside, also steps at the sides of each pier for use of bathers.

Build a pavilion on the island, dance hall, concert hall, band stand, buffet, dressing rooms, necessary offices and quarters for caretaker, servants and boatmen.

The whole scheme to be adequately fitted with electric light. Arrange musical entertainment by civilian, military and naval bands.

Open all the year round, say from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Such a place would be convenient to Hongkongites. Kowloonites could cross by special ferry.

[It is admitted that on first sight the scheme sounds a little ambitious. Views and suggestions, not necessarily for publication, will be welcomed.—Editor.]

WU'S ARREST.

CHARGES AGAINST A CANTON OFFICIAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, June 24. A new explanation has come to light for the arrest of General Wu Te-chen, which started the exodus of Canton's moderate officials a few weeks ago.

It is stated now that among other charges to be listed at Wu Te-chen's court-martial, and by no means among the least important, will be one to the effect that when he went on leave to attend his mother's funeral, his absence from Canton was unduly prolonged because he then went secretly—it is alleged—to Peking to attend a conference of a wing of the Peking Kuomintang that is hostile to the Canton Government.

Tell-Tale Photo.

This meeting, it is said, was held at Western Hill, near Peking, and it is said that a photograph taken during the meeting, a copy of which is supposed to be in General Chang Kai-shek's hands, shows General Wu sitting at a table next to General Ngai Pong-ping, who is opposed to the present regime. Ngai Pong-ping, like Wu Te-chen, was once Canton's police chief.

It will also be charged that Wu Te-chen expected an open fight on May 15 last between Chang Kai-shek's troops and the Communists, and that instead of helping Chang Kai-shek he had planned to remain neutral, and then to attack the winning side.

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NOTICES.

THE FRENCH STORE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, the undersigned, have as from the 1st day of May, 1926, taken over the business hitherto carried on by M. A. P. JEANNOU at No. 9 Beaconsfield Arcade under the name of "THE FRENCH STORE" and that the said business will continue to be carried on by me under the same name.
Dated this 26th day of June, 1926.
N. EMMANUEL ALLAYE.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE of A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY to be sold By Order of the Mortgagee on

PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1926, at 3 o'clock p.m. by

A. G. DA ROCHA, Auctioneer, At his Auction Rooms, 7A, D'Aguilar Street Hongkong.

The property consists of:—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Macdonnell Road, Part of "Kingsclere" Site, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered at the Land Office as SECTION 5 OF INLAND LOT No. 1381 TOGETHER with all messuages or tenements and other erections and buildings thereon and the rights, easements and appurtenances thereto belonging.

The above-mentioned property is held for the residue of the term of 999 years commencing from the 13th day of July 1866, created therein by a Crown Lease of the said Lot dated the 4th day of January 1904, and made between Her Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part and Emmanuel Raphael Bellios of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. HASTINGS, DENNIS & BOWLEY, Solicitors, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

or to A. G. DA ROCHA, Auctioneer, 2A D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong, 24th June, 1926.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION NO. 1 THERAPION NO. 2 THERAPION NO. 3

ENJOY YOUR EVENING AT LEE GARDEN

Hongkong's Mammoth Chinese Amusement Park, (extending over the whole of Jardine's Hill at East Point) Every Chinese Wonder at a Glance.

Admission to whole of grounds 30 Cents, for which you can see everything, including display of our troupe of LADY (Northern Chinese) contortions, barabot and acrobatic stunts; feats of strength; Chinese old-time sword combat; rapier contests; freak balancing; boxing; Cantonese opera by charming actresses; many other novelties. Shows from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. daily.

Private Chinese dinners can be fixed without notice at a very reasonable charge. Only simple, but choice, dishes served—thoroughly Chinese compatible with good sense.

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THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on June 1, 1926:—CITY AND HILL-DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1925	1926
Tytam Byewash	30. 8 B. 16. 4 B.	23. 9 B. 17. 4 B.
Tytam Intermediate	14. 10 B. Level.	40. 4 B. 23. 8 B.
Tytam Tuk	40. 4 B. 23. 8 B.	40. 6 B. 21. 10 B.
Wong Nei Chung	40. 6 B. 21. 10 B.	25. 5 B. 20. 6 B.
Pokfulam	25. 5 B. 20. 6 B.	

[Note: B. denotes "Below Overflow." Figures are not in feet and decimals, but in feet and inches.]

Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.

	1925	1926
Tytam	123.48	246.95
Tytam Byewash	1.17	4.27
Tytam Intermediate	122.02	195.90
Tytam Tuk	629.68	744.68
Wong Nei Chung	6.88	86.4
Pokfulam	14.70	23.50
Total	893.08	1,223.44

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of May:—

	1925	1926
Consumption	287.45	294.95
Estimated population	391,280	401,900
Consumption per head	23.7	21.3

Constant Supply in the Rider Main Districts during May 1925 excepting the Rider Main Districts West of Garden Road to which an Interim Supply was given from 25th May.

Constant Supply in all Rider Main Districts during May 1926.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS

	1925	1926
Kowloon Gravitation	24. 6 B. 5. 11 B.	
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	Under construction	19. 11 B.
Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.		

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of May.

	1925	1926
Consumption	79.85	72.88
Estimated population	150,160	155,200
Consumption per head	17.2	15.1

Full Supply in all districts during May 1925 and 1926.

The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.

Total Rainfall to 31st May 23.82 in. in 1925 and 30.35 in. in 1926.

H. T. CREASY, Water Authority Public Works Department.

FOR THE "ASHES." SECOND TEST MATCH AT LORD'S TO-DAY.

TEAM "ESSENTIALLY" SAFE.

Australian XI: Full Scores in Tri-I.

To-day the Second Test Match (3 days) between England and Australia commences at Lord's.

For the First Test, which after 50 minutes' play was abandoned on account of rain, the English team was:—

A. W. Carr (Nottingham) captain, A. P. F. Chapman (Kent), Hobbs (Surrey); Sutcliffe (Yorkshire), Woolley, F. E. (Kent), Hendren (Middlesex), Hearne (Middlesex), Kilner, R. (Yorkshire), Tate (Sussex), Root (Worcester), Strudwick (Surrey); Sandham (Surrey) 12th man.

At the moment of writing, no cable has been received regarding the team for to-day's match.

AHEAD OF THE MAIL.

It will be recalled that Australia's team was not cabled at the time, June 12, but it was stated that Gregory and Macartney bowled for them.

When the English team was announced, it was mentioned that if Sutcliffe was unable to play on account of his injury, Holmes would take his place. The following notes, which have now arrived by mail, throw further light on these interesting subjects.

England's team was chosen after the trial (June 5, 7 and 8) at Lord's. Full details of that match are also appended.

Australia's XI.

London, June 10. The following have been selected to represent Australia in the First Test which begins on June 12 at Trent Bridge:—

H. L. Collins (captain), W. Bardsley (vice-captain), C. G. Macartney, A. A. Mailey, A. T. Richardson, W. A. Oldfield, J. S. Ryder, W. M. Woodfull, T. J. E. Andrews, J. M. Taylor, J. M. Gregory.

[Note: C. V. Grimmett, the goosy bowler who surprised England in the last Test, in 1925, is not included, nor is S. Everett, the "new" fast bowler. Richardson played in Tests in Australia but not in England. J. S. Ryder has played in Tests in Australia in two M.C.C. seasons down under; he was in Warwick Armstrong's team in 1921 in England but was not picked for any of the Tests. Woodfull has not been previously capped. All the others have played in Tests both in Australia and in England.]

London, June 10. Gregory has developed leg trouble and has been advised to rest. It is doubtful whether he will play in the First Test.

London, June 11. It is most probable that Gregory will be fit to play in to-morrow's Test match.

Sunderland, June 9. It is understood that W. H. Ponsford is suffering from slight tonsillitis and is resting. It is hoped that he will recover very soon.

Comment on Our Team.

London, June 9. Unusually little criticism or surprise has been occasioned by the choice of the English Test team, which is regarded as essentially "safe."

The selectors eschewed such experiments as were made in 1921, when daring departures falsified the hopes placed in them.

The only "risk" at present is Root, who is included in virtue of practically the single performance at Birmingham last week. Apart from Root, all the team have had Test match experience except Carr.

Some critics deplore the absence of fast bowlers; but a side consisting of seven reliable bats, five good bowlers, and practically no tall will spread a degree of confidence in Great Britain's chances which for long, has not existed.

London, June 11. Sutcliffe will play in the Test match to-morrow.

OUR TEST TRIAL.

Full Details "Ahead of the Mail."

London, June 5. Lords:—The England team is as follows:—

A. W. Carr, A. P. F. Chapman, G. O. Allen, Hobbs, Hendren, Tate, Macaulay, Kilner, Woolley, Holmes and Smith.

Root was suffering from a cold and Durston was substituted in his place.

P. G. H. Fender won the toss for the "Rest." The batting was uninspiring at the start and 16 runs were scored in 30 minutes.

Hallows scored 10 in 40 minutes, and was out at 33 for 1 wicket, after an hour.

Kilner was the best of the bowlers and started off with an average of 6 overs, 4 maidens, 3 runs, 1 wicket.

Hearne sent up 50 in 85 minutes and was caught most unluckily from the shoulder of his bat from a kicker off Tate. The score stood at 50 runs for two wickets.

After lunch, Tate and Allen were in charge of the bowling. Each of the batsmen scored 5 runs in 15 minutes. Kilner relieved Tate at 62 and Macaulay relieved Allen at 64.

Kilner maintained his pre-lunch accuracy. Allen, at mid-on, dropped Sandham (who had scored 30 runs) off Kilner, but atoned for his mistake soon afterwards by catching Sandham.

Sandham was at the wickets for 140 minutes, and showed untiring patience.

Tydesley, after batting for 65 minutes, was magnificently caught. Duleepsinhji gave a display of free flowing strokes and scored all round the wicket. He had a beautiful on drive to the boundary, and with two graceful cuts, sent up the hundred in 165 minutes.

Shepherd cocked up a very easy catch and was held by Smith.

The score stood at 155 for 5 wickets at the tea interval. Duleepsinhji's innings lasted 110 minutes. He was out at 137 for 8 wickets. He hit five 4's.

The Rest's innings closed after 275 minutes and England were 40 minutes at the wickets.

Holmes was out with the score at 5 for 1 wicket. Woolley at 37 for 2 and Carr at 37 for 3.

Hobbs was 13 not out, Hendren 1 not out. Larwood took all 3 wickets, 18 runs being scored off him.

Second Day's Play.

London, June 7. Hobbs and Hendren continued the England innings.

Larwood bowled most accurately and only eleven runs were scored in the first half hour.

Hendren played himself in, taking 40 minutes to enter double figures.

He thereafter got into his stride and made some polished drives to the front of the wicket.

Hendren appeared to have settled down when Larwood, after some clever work at mid-off, caused him to be run out.

Chapman joined Hobbs and sent the hundred up after 108 minutes' play.

Hobbs reached 51 out of a total of 108 in two hours.

Fender, who relieved Hearne, dismissed Chapman with his second delivery.

Allen and Hobbs were together when the lunch interval was taken with the score at 138 runs for five wickets. Hobbs had made 66 and Allen 15.

The 150 was reached in 165 minutes.

Hobbs was next out to a clever running catch by Hearne, off Fender, when he had made 85.

Hobbs was stodgy compared with his usual high standard. He did not appear to be comfortable against fast deliveries. He batted for 190 minutes and hit six fours.

Kilner sent up the "second" century when the innings had been in progress for 225 minutes, before he was brilliantly caught by Duleepsinhji off Jupp.

The partnership between Kilner and Allen realised 63 runs in 70 minutes. The score stood at 234 for seven wickets.

Allen was caught behind the stumps without any addition to the score.

Tate and Smith were next together, but with four runs added to the total Smith was bowled by Jupp for one.

Macaulay joined Tate, who, however, was caught by Strudwick when he had scored ten.

Macaulay carried off his bat for five runs.

The innings realised 250 runs. The Rest began their 2nd innings at 4.40 p.m., against the bowling of Tate and Allen.

Hallows and Sandham were again the opening pair.

Sandham gave a chance to Allen off Tate before opening his account, but it was not accepted.

He thereafter gave an exhibition of attractive batting, obtaining 21 runs in 15 minutes.

Hallows brought off two straight drives off Macaulay, hitting the pavilion rails.

The 50 was hoisted out of which Hallows and Sandham had scored 21 each.

The total reached 67 in 63 minutes.

Hallows was dismissed when the score was 86. He batted 80 minutes for his 41 runs. Sandham had 38 to his credit at this stage. Hearne joined Sandham and they were still together when stumps were drawn for the day, Sandham being unbeaten with 46. The total was 102 runs for one wicket.

Third Day's Play.

London, June 8.

Tate and Macaulay opened the bowling.

The overnight batsmen, Sandham and Hearne, took advantage of the changed condition.

Sandham scored 50 runs out of a total of 109 runs in two hours (i.e., from the commencement of the innings on the previous afternoon). Nineteen runs were scored in the first half hour in the morning.

Sandham, in attempting to cut Kilner, who had just relieved Tate, was well held near the on-side boundary by Chapman. He batted for 140 minutes for his 59 runs and hit four fours. The score was 121 for two wickets.

Hearne was joined by E. Tydesley and some bright and convincing cricket was witnessed.

Changes in the bowling were made, Allen and Woolley being brought on. They were treated more respectfully for a time, but met with no success, and were replaced by Tate and Kilner.

Hearne reached his 50 out of a total of 100, in 110 minutes, by a splendid cricket.

At the lunch interval the total was 218 for two wickets, Hearne and Tydesley being unbeaten with 4 and 41 runs, respectively.

Allen and Tate continued bowling when play was resumed.

A sharp shower caused an interruption which proved fatal to the batsmen.

Hearne was caught at first slip by a substitute off Tate with the addition of only four runs to the score.

Tydesley reached his 50 in 110 minutes.

Duleepsinhji joined Tydesley. He was bowled by Tate when he had scored three runs and the total was 269 for four wickets. Tydesley's score at this stage was 30.

Shepherd was caught and bowled by Tate when he had scored five, and the total was 248 for five wickets.

Tydesley was joined by Jupp and the pair took the score to 278 when the innings was declared closed.

Tydesley was unbeaten with 67 runs. He batted for 150 minutes and hit eight fours with perfect drives and strokes to the leg.

There was no chance of the match being played to a finish, only 135 minutes being left (for England to make 240 runs) when he declared was made.

Holmes and Hobbs opened England's second innings.

Holmes appeared to play on to his wicket before he could score.

Hobbs nicked one into Strudwick's hands off Larwood and was out in the third over. Two wickets had fallen for two runs.

Woolley and Carr were next associated.

At 31 Carr was caught by Durston off Larwood for 15.

Woolley and Hendren were then seen in an entertaining partnership which added 52 runs in 45 minutes.

Woolley and Hendren were unbeaten with 31 and 26 runs to their credit, and the total was 79 for three wickets when the tea interval was taken.

Woolley reached his 50 out of a total of 106 runs, in 75 minutes, and at 58 played on to his wicket. He hit seven fours.

The partnership realised 38 runs in 55 minutes. Hendren's score was now 39, and the total was 110 for four wickets.

Chapman joined Hendren, but was bowled by Fender before he could open his account.

Hendren and Allen were together when stumps were drawn, and the score was 166 runs for five wickets.

Hendren was unbeaten with 65, while Allen had scored 16.

The match was drawn.

[Note: It will be seen that Macaulay, who was not chosen for the Test, failed to take a wicket.]

The Scores.

The Rest.—1st.

Hallows, b Kilner	17
Sandham, c Allen, b Tate	34
Hearne, c Carr, b Tate	11
Tydesley (S), c Smith, b Tate	17
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c and b	110
Woolley	51
Shepherd, c Smith, b Kilner	8
V. W. C. Jupp, b Tate	23
P. G. H. Fender, b Allen	4
Larwood, b Tate	18
Durston, b Woolley	0
Strudwick, not out	9
Extras	21
Total	211

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Allen	5 for 51
Tate	5 for 44
Macaulay	0 for 30
Kilner	2 for 50
Woolley	2 for 15

(Continued on Page 5.)

MOTOR NOTES.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Capetown.
MANILA MARU Saturday, 24th July.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.
CELESTES MARU Sunday, 4th July.
INDUS MARU Thursday, 8th July.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore and Rangoon.
SEATTLE MARU Sunday, 26th July.
BANGKOK—Via Saigon.
KOHMO MARU Wednesday, 2nd July.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and Japan Ports.
ARIZONA MARU (From Shanghai) Thursday, 15th July.
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR & MOMBASA—Via Singapore & Colombo.
CANADA MARU Wednesday, 14th July.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco and Panama.
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HEIMEI MARU Thursday, 15th July.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.
KAJO MARU Sunday, 27th June noon.
HOZAN MARU Sunday, 4th July noon.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
KOTSU MARU Wednesday, 30th June 10 a.m.
TAKAO and KEELUNG.
BATAVIA MARU Saturday, 24th July.
DAIREN via CHEFOO and TSINGTAU.
KINZAN MARU Beginning of July.
For further particulars please apply to:—OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, Tel. Central No. 4088, 4089, 4090. M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

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SHANGHAI.

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SINGAPORE.

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June 30—O.S.K. Kotsu Maru
July 4—O.S.K. Hozan Maru

MANILA.

June 27—O.S.K. Kajo Maru
June 30—O.S.K. Kotsu Maru
July 4—O.S.K. Hozan Maru

CEBU & DAVAO.

June 27—O.S.K. Kajo Maru
June 30—O.S.K. Kotsu Maru
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PASSENGER LIST.

DEPARTURES.

List of passengers departed from Hongkong for Manila per a.s. President Jefferson on June 25—Mr. and Mrs. Bernabe Africa, Capt. W. E. Bergin, U.S.A., Miss Bernhard, Mr. S. G. Blanc, Mr. R. G. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Cummings, Mr. Chan Chio, Mrs. B. B. Douglas, Mr. Galvez, Mr. M. Gelabert, Mr. L. F. Hall, Mr. F. Hills, Miss L. M. Martin, Mrs. John J. Shea, Miss C. Shea, Mr. J. Shea, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ziemor, Miss H. C. Vaughn, Mr. and Mrs. M. Lopez, Mr. O. S. Widdup, Mr. G. T. Kota, Prof. H. Schmittgenhor, Mr. Chin Tai-cao, Mr. F. A. De Mello, Mr. and Mrs. D. Costa, Miss M. D. Costa, Master D. Costa, Master D. Costa, Mr. F. H. J. Sakwoo, Dr. and Mrs. K. Duncan, Miss R. Duncan, Miss D. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Stower, Miss K. Stower and Mr. A. Roberts.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMER.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. Empress of Canada arrived at Shanghai yesterday at 11.30 a.m. left Shanghai to-day at noon, and is due here at 8.00 a.m. on Tuesday, June 29. She will sail for Manila, P.I. at 6 p.m. on June 30, is due back from Manila, P.I. at 7 a.m. on July 5 and will sail for Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai and Japan ports at noon, on July 9.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

Consignees of Cargo ex a.s. Benlawers are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after July 8 will be subject to rent.

CHURCH NOTICES.

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES UNDER THIS HEADING.

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June 27, 1926.
4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Holy Communion (8 a.m.)
Matins (11 a.m.)
Preacher: Rev. E. W. L. Martin.
Liturgy for the Sick (12 noon).
Evangelist (6 p.m.)
Preacher: Rev. G. E. S. Updell.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Queen's Road East.
Minister:—Rev. Ernest A. Bastin.
12, Broadwood Road, Tel. C. 2370.
Services for
SUNDAY, June 27th.
10.15 a.m. Preacher: Rev. Ernest A. Bastin.
6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. H. S. F. Rossiter.
8.15 p.m. Chaplain's Meeting for the Sailors and Soldiers' Home Arsenal Street.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

Macdonald Road, below Bowen Road Train Station.
Sunday Service 11.15 a.m.
Subject:—"Christian Science."
Wednesday Evening Meeting at 5.30 p.m.
Reading Room at above address, open Tuesday and Friday 10 a.m. to 12 Noon.
Monday and Thursday 5 to 7 p.m.

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No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd July, 1926 will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 17th July, 1926 or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 3rd July, 1926 at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1926.

AMERICAN FAR EAST LINE.

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P. & O.-British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,
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DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
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S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MANTUA"	10,962	18th June	Marseilles & London
"JEYPORE"	5,318	5th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KARMALA"	8,198	10th July	Marseilles, London, A'warp & Hall
"PADUA"	8,907	15th July	Miles, L'oon, R'dan, & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,985	22nd July	Singapore, Penang, Ceylon & Bombay
"RANPURA"	10,000	24th July	Marseilles & London
"DELTA"	8,627	27th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MACEDONIA"	11,069	31st Aug.	Marseilles & London
"KALYAN"	6,141	4th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles & London
"KASHGAR"	8,905	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	10,918	16th Oct.	Marseilles & London
"KASHMIR"	8,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,962	13th Nov.	Marseilles & London
"KARMALA"	8,198	27th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MACEDONIA"	11,069	11th Dec.	Marseilles & London
"DELTA"	8,627	25th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"KALYAN"	6,141	22nd Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to
Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the
Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

"SANTHIA"	7,954	7th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,006	12th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALAMBA"	8,018	19th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"SANTHIA"	7,954	30th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALAMBA"	10,000	10th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAKADA"	8,949	27th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"SANTHIA"	7,954	6th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,006	11th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	20th June	Mail, Kolumbugan, Satakun
"TANDA"	6,956	27th Aug.	Thursdays Island, Townsville
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st Oct.	Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne

*Call at

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu,
Kolumbugan, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers
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The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and
London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TALAMBA"	8,018	30th June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama
"RANPURA"	10,000	6th July	Shanghai only
"DELTA"	8,627	8th July	Shanghai and Kobe
"SEIRALA"	7,941	14th July	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama
"TALMA"	10,000	20th July	Moji & Kobe
"MACEDONIA"	11,069	22nd July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKADA"	8,949	3rd Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"SANTHIA"	7,954	6th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TALAWA"	10,006	12th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TALAMBA"	8,018	19th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KASHGAR"	8,905	26th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	31st Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"MOIRA"	10,014	10th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"HYBER"	11,114	1st Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"MANTUA"	10,962	12th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KARMALA"	8,198	19th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"DIVANHA"	8,155	26th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TALAMBA"	8,018	2nd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"MACEDONIA"	11,069	9th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"DELTA"	8,627	16th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	23rd Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"MALWA"	10,941	30th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALYAN"	6,141	6th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"ARAFURA"	6,000	13th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

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Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
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29th June.

Further sailings:—

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M.S. "PERU" 12th July

M.S. "DANMARK" 2nd August

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSELS DUE.

FROM DALNY AND AMOY.

Aug. 4—J.C.J.L. Tjikini

FROM SHANGHAI

23—J.C.J.L. Tjikombang

25—C.P.S. Emp. of Canada

July 6—A.O.L. Pres. Grant

12—J.C.J.L. Tjikarang

25—C.N. Szechuen

25—P. & O. Mantua

18—A.O.L. Pres. Madison

23—J.C.J.L. Tjikaroca

30—A.O.L. Pres. Jackson

Aug. 11—A.O.L. Pres. McKinley

23—C.P.S. Pres. Jefferson

FROM KEELUNG.

July 12—J.C.J.L. Tjikarang

FROM SINGAPORE.

July 3—B.F. Autolyous

6—B.F. Aphallou

19—B.F. Antiochus

20—B.F. Ixion

30—B.F. Teiresias

Aug. 4—B.F. Surpedon

FROM MANILA.

July 5—C.P.S. Emp. of Canada

16—B. & S. Taiping

19—C.P.S. Emp. of Russia

Aug. 13—B. & S. Changie

16—C.P.S. Empress of Asia

Sept. 12—B. & S. Taiping

Oct. 11—B. & S. Changie

FROM BOMBAY.

July 8—P. & O. Delta

FROM CALCUTTA.

June 29—B.I. Santhia

July 12—B.I. Talma

FROM JAPAN.

June 27—E. & A. Arafura

29—C.P.S. Emp. of Canada

July 4—B.I. Tilawa

4—J.C.J.L. Tjikaroca

20—M.M. Gen. Metzinger

21—B.I. Santhia

27—E. & A. St. Albans

Aug. 24—E. & A. Tandra

FROM JAVA.

June 27—J.C.J.L. Tjikarang

July 12—J.C.J.L. Tjikini

11—J.C.J.L. Tjikaroca

20—J.C.J.L. Tjikombang

FROM SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

July 5—E. & A. St. Albans

10—B. & S. Taiping

20—N.Y.K. Akamaru

Aug. 13—E. & A. Tandra

16—B. & S. Changie

Oct. 6—E. & A. Arafura

12—B. & S. Taiping

FROM SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER.

June 29—C.P.S. Emp. of Canada

30—B.F. Philoctetes

July 6—A.O.L. Pres. Grant

18—A.O.L. Pres. Madison

27—B.F. Tyndareus

30—A.O.L. Pres. Jackson

Aug. 11—A.O.L. Pres. McKinley

23—B.F. Philoctetes

28—A.O.L. Pres. Madison

25—B.F. Philoctetes

Oct. 12—B.F. Tyndareus

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

July 5—N.Y.K. Siberia Maru

NEW SHIP HERE.

N.D.L. FRANKEN'S MAIDEN VOYAGE.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION.

A new vessel, the s.s. "Franken," built for the Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen, by Bremer Vulkan in Vegesack, was due to draw alongside the Kowloon wharf at 11 a.m. to-day.

Captain P. Kuhnemann is in command of the vessel which left Hamburg on her maiden voyage on May 1, after a successful trial run a fortnight earlier.

The new vessel is a sister ship to the s.s. "Schwaben," now under construction, and will ply on a freight and limited passenger service between Bremen and Japan via ports, the local agents being Messrs. Melchers and Co.

The "Franken" has a length of 492 feet, beam 64 feet, and moulded depth of 33 feet, her gross tonnage being 7,779 and deadweight 12,440 tons. She has a general cargo capacity of 637,403 cubic feet and four cargo oil tanks holding 2,446 tons. The engines are of 5,800

horse power working on superheated steam. Her cargo-handling equipment consists of 20 steam driven winches, with 22 boom derricks, of which one has a 45-ton lift and two others capable of dealing with 20 and 10 tons.

There is limited passenger accommodation, the cabins being placed on the bridge and boat decks. All berths are airy and fitted for extreme comfort while at sea.

All modern safety devices have been installed in the new vessel including wireless, submarine signalling, lifeboats, cork jackets, and both steam and hydraulic fire extinguishers.

FROM NEW YORK.

(Via Suez.)

July 5—\$ Line Pres. Monroe

19—\$ Line Pres. Harrison

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

July 5—N.Y.K. Rakuyo Maru

FROM LONDON.

June 28—J.C.J.L. Gemma

July 5—P. & O. Ranpura

11—G.L. Pembokehsire

22—P. & O. Macdonia

25—G.L. Gleniffer

26—J.C.J.L. Zosma

Aug. 5—P. & O. Kalyan

5—G.L. Glenokle

19—P. & O. Mahva

Sept. 5—P. & O. Kashgar

18—P. & O. Jorica

30—P. & O. Khyber

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

June 28—J.C.J.L. Gemma

July 5—N.Y.K. Akamaru

6—B.A.L. Ermland

17—N.Y.K. Kashima Maru

26—J.C.J.L. Zosma

Aug. 5—H.S.L. Muensterland

23—J.C.J.L. Osterker

FROM LIVERPOOL.

July 5—B.F. Deuention

FROM MARSEILLES.

July 6—M.M. Paul Loat

20—M.M. G. Metzinger

Aug. 5—M.M. Fontainebleau

17—M.M. Amazon

31—M.M. Anvers

FROM HAMBURG.

June 15—N.L. Faida

Aug. 2—E.A. Danmark

14—N.L. Konigsberg

Sept. 11—N.L. Trier

FROM COPENHAGEN.

July 12—E.A. Peru

FOR THE "ASHES."

(Continued from Page 3.)

England.—1st.

Hobbs, c. Haarna, b. Fender 85

Holmes, b. Larwood 3

Woolley (F.E.), c. Fender, b. Larwood 21

A. W. Carr, b. Larwood 0

A. P. F. Chapman, c. Strudwick, b. Fender 11

Hendren, run out 20

G. O. Allen, c. Strudwick, b. Durston 44

Kilner (R.), c. Duleepsinhji, b. Jupp 37

Smith, b. Jupp 1

Tate, c. Strudwick, b. Durston 10

Macaulay, not out 5

Extras 13

Total 250

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Larwood 3 for 57

Durston 2 for 73

Jupp 2 for 40

Hearn 0 for 34

Fender 2 for 82

Shepherd 0 for 1

The Rest.—2nd.

Hallowa, b. w. b. Kilner 41

Sandham, c. Chapman, b. Kilner 59

Hearn, c. sub, b. Tate 66

Tyldesley, not out 67

K. S. Duleepsinhji, b. Tate 2

Shepherd, c. and b. Tate 5

V. W. C. Jupp, not out 23

Extras 14

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

An infallible remedy, affords immediate relief and effects a speedy cure.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

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ON
SATURDAY, 26th JUNE, 1926.

8 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

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ONE DOLLAR FOR
TIFFIN or DINNER
SPECIAL MONTHLY
BOARDERS TICKET
A Charge of \$20 For
30 MEALS.



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Hongkong, Saturday, June 26, 1926.

LOCAL MALARIA PROBLEMS.

The result of the local experiments with regard to mosquito eating fish may or may not be considered convincing enough to justify their introduction in large quantities to our local pools and streams but in that they concern preventative measures against a disease to which tropical conditions render the human system particularly susceptible, they will be awaited with interest. One of the most useful discoveries of the 19th century was that of the nature of malaria, with its kindred diseases yellow fever, dengue and the like, borne from one to another by the body of the mosquito. The cause of malaria of all sorts is due to the presence in the blood of multitudes of minute parasitic animals which at intervals breed in prodigious numbers with corresponding but varied discomfort. The biting of a man having malarial trouble by a mosquito of a particular kind (known as the Anopheles), the scientists inform us, transfers one or dozens of these creatures to his own body thus causing it, no doubt, lamentable discomfort. Later the mosquito may bite another person "to take the taste out of the mouth." The next victim receives a bite and perhaps a third, thus passing malaria along through the agency of the mosquito's body. The problem of the cure of malaria is, for the most part, bound up in the skill of the medical scientist in poisoning malaria with the least damage to the human host, salts of quinine having been evolved in this connection. Prevention, however, is better than cure and, quoting from one of our own medical men, "the way to put an end to malaria is to extirpate the mosquito."

Much has been done locally along the lines of the three ways of attack on the mosquito, the draining and filling in of potential or actual breeding places and the laying of oil films on the surface. There are many bodies of water, however, in which neither of these methods can be of use and it is in such cases that mosquito eating fishes are the best resort. There are a good many kinds of fishes which will eat mosquito eggs or larva when they find it

convenient but what is needed is to find a fish which makes mosquito killing its chief business. The results of the introduction into Hawaii of the "top minnow" was truly astounding and rid Hawaii completely of the pest. Formosa took a leaf out of the book of Hawaii and the breeding of such fish constitutes one of their most efficacious anti-malarial measures. Shanghai, too, has introduced the fish to China and it is from this source, perhaps, that Hongkong may obtain supplies to compare the "voracity" of the top minnow with that of our local product, the "Paradise fish." Some of these latter were handed over to the Botanical and Forestry Department but no statement has yet been made in public by any of our public health officials with regard to the result of the experiment. Is it too much to hope that this matter will be given a little more publicity through the agency of our Sanitary Board meetings?

THE SQUIRE CASE

GUILTY OF NEGLIGENT
DRIVING.

\$75 & \$25 FINES.

The case concluded at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon in which Mr. J. S. Squire and Mr. D. E. Western were charged with reckless driving.

The Magistrate, Mr. R. E. Lindsell, amended the charge in the course of the proceedings to one of driving negligently and, having convicted, he fined Mr. Squire \$75 and Mr. Western \$25.

Final evidence given included that of Inspector Alexander, of the Traffic Department who when asked said that anyone with knowledge of the spot would not expect to find Causeway Bay on the corner of the tramway shelter free from traffic at that time of the night. It was very unsafe both during day-time and night for motor cycles to drive in close proximity to each other particularly if going at a speed of 30 miles an hour.

In evidence on his own behalf Mr. Squire said that on passing the Polo ground their speed was possibly 25 miles an hour. The collision between his machine and that of Mr. Western was due to the latter swerving. The cycles were proceeding about seven feet from each other.

In reply to Mr. Lindsell, he said he did not consider it dangerous to drive seven feet behind another cycle under the conditions. In reply to another question, he said he had been driving a motor cycle since 1914.

Mr. Western gave corroborative evidence and submitted that if he had been driving at the speed which had been alleged it would have been impossible for him to pull up in the distance he did.

Mr. A. F. Paul, who was riding pillion on Mr. Western's machine at the time, also gave similar evidence with regard to speed and the nature of the accident.

Mr. Lindsell convicted both defendants of driving in a negligent manner, taking into consideration the circumstances of the case. Mr. Squire was driving at a higher speed than he had said, and he was close behind the leading machine. That in itself was negligence. He had committed himself by the fact that when the first machine swerved he went straight into it.

In the case of the second defendant there was negligence because he was going at a speed which made him swerve to avoid a push cyclist. If he had been going more slowly he might have worked out.

OPIUM CHARGES.

DID DEALINGS CONCERN
HONGKONG?

LEGAL ASPECTS.

At the continued hearing yesterday afternoon of charges of extensive dealing in opium brought against Lo Yau-heung and Yu Yau-heung, Mr. J. D. Lloyd, Superintendent of Imports and Exports Department, again gave evidence. The Magistrate, witness said that he was satisfied that the dealings referred to were in opium.

Mr. Lo: The books show a prima facie case that there have been extensive dealings in opium between Swatow and Tung King. Is there any evidence to show that any of these dealings took place in Hongkong?

Mr. Lloyd: A man might have possession of it and be in Hongkong and have a stock somewhere else. In that case he could issue a delivery slip, and order a certain amount to be delivered to some place.

Mr. Lo: As Superintendent of Imports and Exports you are bringing this prosecution against the second defendant for dealing in opium. The books show a prima facie case, but is there any evidence to show that any part of these dealings, payments, if you like, took place by the second defendant in Hongkong?

Mr. Lloyd: The second defendant is a folk of the first defendant. He is a very confidential and superior folk and draws a high salary in the firm. From the documents, it is shown that he was left in charge of the business when the master was away.

Further questioned about the second defendant in relation to the dealings, Mr. Lloyd said it was his impression that wherever the deals took place they were for the benefit of the firm in Hongkong.

Mr. Lo: The books do not show that the transactions themselves were taking place in Hongkong?

Mr. Lloyd: My view is that they were partly in Hongkong and partly elsewhere.

The case was adjourned until next Friday afternoon. Mr. Lindsell said he did not propose to grant a fortnight's adjournment in the case of the first defendant, and said that if he did not appear next Friday his bail would be exonerated.

H.K.'S VISITORS.

"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON'S"
PASSENGERS.

The "President Jefferson" arrived from Seattle and Shanghai yesterday, with 380 tons of cargo for Hongkong, 446 bags of mail and a number of saloon passengers disembarking here and many for Manila.

Among those landing here were Mr. Bishop, manager of the Burma Oil Company, en route to Rangoon accompanied by Mrs. Bishop and family, Professor Ross W. Marriot, en route to Java and Sumatra to complete scientific observations commenced last year by delegates of the Swarthmore College, and Mr. Lo Kan of the Hongkong Amusements from Shanghai, where he has been conducting business with regard to the rental of films.

Passengers en route for Manila include Captain W. Bergin of the U.S. Army from vacation in Japan, Mr. L. F. Hall of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, a prominent Egyptologist making a tour of the Orient, Mr. Bernabe Africa, a prominent Manila attorney returning from a trip to the U.S., accompanied by Mrs. Africa, Mr. R. G. Burgess of the Vegetable Oil Corporation of Manila and a number of teachers newly engaged in the United States, to join the Philippines Education Bureau.

A MAN OF PEACE.

Marion, Ohio, May 31.—President Harding as a "man of peace" was the theme of Vice-President Dawes' address, dedicating the great white marble memorial to the late president. It is estimated that 60,000 people heard the address and witnessed the ceremony of laying the cornerstone.

"War in the Pacific between the United States and Japan or between any of the nations whose interests lie in the Pacific, was made virtually impossible by the Four Power Treaty," said Vice-President Dawes. He said that President Harding had been the inspiration of that treaty as well as the naval limitation agreement, and ex-Secretary Hughes had been the man who put the president's wishes into execution.

"The Four Power Treaty," he said, "is the best possible insurance against war in the Pacific and has already proved its effectiveness in diminishing the causes of misunderstanding and the sources of controversy."—United Press.

KOWLOON TREES.

NATHAN RD. TO REMAIN
UNTOUCHED.

A WELCOME DECISION.

The lopping of trees at certain spots along Nathan Road, Kowloon, has raised in the minds of Kowloon residents hopes that such activity may be taken as indicating the determination of the Government to abandon the scheme tentatively brought up a short time ago for their destruction.

Upon enquiry, the "China Mail" was informed that the lopping is being carried out to render more safe the institution of regular stopping places for buses, regulations concerning which are shortly to come into force.

It is thought that certain schemes which are said to be afoot for traffic diversion in certain instances will obviate the necessity for removing the trees, in fact is practically a certainty that the trees will not be interfered with, a decision which will be welcomed by all who have an eye to their aesthetic value.

GREAT UNREST IN KOREA.

GENERAL UPRISING
PLANNED.

Tokyo, June 8.

Plots are being unearthed almost daily showing a general uprising in the brewing for Korea and which is scheduled to take place on the tenth of this month on the occasion of the Royal funeral. Guarded advances from Seoul and elsewhere show excitement throughout the country.

Internal dissension in a Korean camp gave an inkling to the police who immediately raided the headquarters of the Independents on Sunday, rounding up nearly a hundred ringleaders. Much evidence was seized, including many bales of Communist literature intended for distribution in Japan.

The police yesterday were a busy lot filling the jails with about three hundred suspects. Not only Seoul but other Korean centres are seemingly seething with suppressed excitement and in consequence the authorities are making every possible preparation to smother any uprising the moment it appears.

The two Korean plotters taken from the Shuntien were members of this insurrection party. And following this incident, four Korean leaders were arrested in Shanghai on Monday, one committing suicide at the Japanese Consulate.

During a call of condolence at the Seoul Palace soon after the death of the Royal member an assassin was shot while in the act of attempting to shoot one of the visiting Japanese, the would-be assassin taking him for Governor-General Saito.

CURIOUS CRAFT IN SINGAPORE HARBOUR.

A curious craft with a long black funnel projecting from a capacious hull is at present lying in the inner harbour opposite Johnston's Pier, Singapore.

She is the ferry boat "Kulang," and she is destined to spend the rest of her life plying up and down Sydney harbour.

The little craft is only 210 tons net, and she has a precarious three feet of freeboard, but she has evidently had calm weather on the voyage out from Liverpool, for she left on April 21—remarkably good time for a little vessel of ten knots which had to call at Malta, Port Said, and Colombo on the way. Only half the voyage has been completed, and the skipper and his crew of fifteen now have to face the difficult task of navigating the "Kulang" through the islands of the Malay Archipelago, through the Torres Straits, and down the coast of Australia to Sydney.

THE CRICKETING COUNTESS.

Mrs. Baldwin, who has been admitting a lifelong attachment to cricket, had a notable predecessor in the wife of the twelfth Earl of Derby, founder of the classic race Derby, which bears his name. The Countess preferred cricket to horse-racing, and arranged many memorable matches by players of both sexes at her home at Woodmansterne. It was after one of these cricket festivals in 1777 that a newspaper announced the engagement of the Duke of Hamilton and Miss Burrell, adding that "his Grace fell in love with her at the cricket match at the Oaks, when she took the bat in hand and got more notches than any other lady in the game."

FRENCH FINANCE.

NEW BROOMS FOR M.
CAILLAUX.

Paris, June 25.

An early indication of M. Caillaux's intentions to seek new brooms is given by a draft decree replacing M. Robineau, Governor of the Banque de France by M. Moreau, who is at present a Director of the Banque d'Algerie.—Router.

WHITE AUSTRALIA.

THE POLICY EXPLAINED.

Ever since Australia became a Commonwealth she has resisted alien immigration, and, as long ago as 1901, she embodied her unanimous views on the subject in the Immigration Act of that year. She had previously decided to reject Asiatics, and the only question had been how to do it decently. She did not wish to affront innocent Orientals by specifying them in prohibitory clauses, and so, at Joseph Chamberlain's suggestion, she adopted the "dictation test" devised by Natal, which gives the nationals of every land an equal chance. Officials were then left the discretion of dictating "not fewer than fifty words in a prescribed language" to applicants for entry. This enabled the Government later to frame subsidiary "Gentlemen's agreements" with countries whose technical or educated classes it did not want to exclude, while the real object of the Act remained clear and paramount. Witness Japan's constant effort consequently to raise the embargo, which culminated at Versailles in her claim that members of the League being equal, each should, therefore, be free to enter the other's shores.

For The Best.

But Australia's policy was neither factious nor short-sighted. She did not wish to offend anybody, but she had the experience of other communities to warn her against rash racial experiments. She had before her the spectacle of huge slum areas in Europe when she refused to repeat low wages in the Commonwealth and legislated for a high national standard of living; and she saw the insoluble problem of a piebald population in the United States, when she decided to keep out Yellow people and to work out a White destiny alone. It might mean delay in development and a stiff setback to economic progress, but it spelt a unity of political and social purposes, and a freedom from the distractions and crosscurrents of polyglot counsels and divisions. She valued Australian nationality too high to open it to exiles who could never make it wholly theirs; and she was right in refusing to debase the coin of commonwealth citizenship.

"Aussies" and Us.

Estrangement with Japan was ethnological at first, but became political after the Russo-Japanese war, when the Yellow Peril seemed a real one to the Antipodes. But this feeling has diminished since the Washington Conference and its limitation of armaments. Japan then agreed to respect the rights of the British Empire in relation to Australia and New Zealand, and to leave domestic affairs to the discretion of each Dominion. And, although at first, to Australia's chagrin, Japan kept German islands north of the Equator, Australia became in part reconciled to this deal of the Allies when she realised that it meant greater security than any alternative plan. For Japan undertook not to fortify these islands, and Australia was, therefore, under no compulsion in return to fortify the territory she held south of the Equator; and is to-day secure than if she and Japan had both armed and equipped each on her side of the "line." Moreover, the economic need for native labour in Northern Australia is less apparent than it was. This seemed once vital to the product of certain raw materials, but these have forged ahead on white labour with unexpected impetus. As for the south of the Continent, it has little call for indentured helots where wool, wheat, and butter flourish; while Japan requires, as a matter of fact, nothing that Australia produces (except, perhaps, fine wool), which she cannot secure from the mainland of China at less expense. But if Australia is to exclude Asiatics (and even Maltese under her embargo upon Southern Europeans), she should make all the reader to receive English emigrants of proved quality and worth, and should wholeheartedly co-operate with the Mother Country in improving and extending schemes of colonisation.—Empire Review.

A Memorial of Re-entry by the Crown on Inland Lot No. 1355 has been registered according to law, also the cancellation of the Memorial of Re-entry on Inland Lot No. 2437, and a Memorial of Re-entry by the Crown on Shaukiwan Inland Lot No. 489.

CHINESE MIDWIVES.

USE OF TITLES TO BE RESTRICTED.

ORDINANCE TO BE AMENDED.

The draft of a Bill to amend the Midwives Ordinance of 1910 is published in the "Government Gazette."

The Objects and Reasons state:—
1. The principal object of this bill is to prevent the use of titles, etc., by unqualified Chinese midwives, which are calculated to deceive the public and convey the impression that the midwife is properly qualified. It has been thought advisable that the use of such titles should be restricted, and this bill therefore, in clauses 2 (4) and 8, amends section 2 and 13 of the Midwives Ordinance, 1910, so as to provide that the title of "midwife" shall be the only title which can be recognised as usable by an unqualified Chinese midwife.

2. The opportunity has also been taken to amend the Ordinance in several other respects where it appears to be necessary. Clause 2 (1) and (2) alter the penalties for the wrongful use of titles implying certification, and for uncertificated practice, to \$250 in each case, in order to conform with the usual fine for summary offences. Clause 2 (3) repeals the proviso to section 2 (2) of the Ordinance, which seems to be of little value. The terms of the section imply clearly that it was not intended to apply to emergency assistance, and s. 12 of the Ordinance provides that the Ordinance shall not apply to medical practitioners. Section 12 is amended by clause 7 of the bill, so as to make this entirely unambiguous.

3. Clause 3 (1) substitutes "woman" for "person" in s. 3; the use of the word "she" in the section shows that "woman" was intended. Clause 3 (2) requires a woman applying for certification to hold certain certificates, and not merely to produce them. Clause 3 (3) provides that the holding of a certificate under the Midwives Act, 1902, shall be a qualification for being certified in the Colony.

4. Section 4 of the present Ordinance provides that the Board shall consist of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, the Superintendent of the Alice Memorial Maternity Hospital, the lady doctor attached to the same, and three other persons to be nominated by the Governor. The trouble about sections in this form is that they sometimes become inconvenient when circumstances change. For example, the particular hospital mentioned might close, or might be amalgamated with another hospital, or it might happen that the superintendent of that hospital might be only a subordinate to the superintendent of the general group of Alice hospitals, or there might be more than one lady doctor attached to the hospital in question. Clause 4 of the bill therefore, proposes to substitute a sub-section (1) which will provide that the Board shall consist of the Principal Civil Medical Officer as chairman and five other persons appointed by the Governor. The present intention is to continue to appoint to the Board the superintendent of the Alice Memorial Maternity Hospital and a lady doctor attached to that hospital. The present section makes the term of office of the nominated members three years, and it gives no power to cancel any appointment. It might be desirable, and will be desirable under the new sub-section, to have power to appoint a medical practitioner for so long as he may continue to hold a particular appointment. The proposed new sub-section gives this power. It also gives the Governor power to cancel any appointment. This latter power might be used where an appointed member had left the Colony.

5. Section 7 of the present Ordinance provides that the secretary of the Board shall have the custody of the roll. It is considered that it would be more convenient if the Principal Civil Medical Officer had the custody of the roll. Accordingly, the section is amended by clause 6 of the bill so as to provide that the Principal Civil Medical Officer, or such person as he shall appoint, shall have the custody of the roll.

6. Clause 6 repeals s. 11 of the Ordinance which provides that offences may be prosecuted by the Secretary of the Midwives Board. This is unnecessary because any person has the right to prosecute under the Ordinance, and if the object of the section was that offences should be prosecuted by the secretary only, that is an object which should not have been aimed at, and the section has not achieved it.

"I live for and by and with the theatre."—Jane Cowell.

"To suggest we can proceed to world peace until we devise machinery to solve problems is to be guilty of intellectual dishonesty."—Frank Comerford.

PEAK TRAMS.

MAXIMUM SPEED TO BE EXCEEDED.

THE MOTIVE POWER.

Draft of a Bill to amend the Peak Tramway Ordinance of 1893 is published in the "Government Gazette."

The Objects and Reasons state:—
1. The two main object of this Bill are (1) to give the Governor-in-Council power to allow the present statutory maximum speed of 10 miles an hour to be exceeded, and (2) to make it quite clear that electricity may be used as the motive power on the tramway. The opportunity is taken of making certain other amendments also.

2. Clause (2) defines the term company as meaning the Peak Tramways Company Limited. When the principal Ordinance was passed it was not possible to give the name of the company exactly.

3. It is not quite clear that section 13 of the present Ordinance gives the Governor-in-Council power to approve of the use of electricity, as the motive power of the tramway. The proposed new section 13 gives this power. It also makes it clear that no apparatus disapproved by the Governor-in-Council may be used. This is no doubt implied in the present section.

4. Two substantial alterations will be made by clause 4. One is to give the Governor-in-Council power to allow the present statutory maximum speed of 10 miles an hour to be exceeded. The other is to do away with the present anomalous provision that no rule or by-law made under the principal Ordinance can come into operation until one month after its publication in the "Gazette."

Clause 4 also provides that the company's by-laws must be first approved by the Governor-in-Council.

5. Section 17 of the present Ordinance provides that any rule or by-law may impose a fine for offences against the rule or by-law, not exceeding \$10 for each offence, or \$5 a day for a continuing offence. These maxima seem much too small for some of the possible offences, e.g., trespassing on the tramway line, or failure by the company to provide servants to keep the line free from obstructions. The proposed new section makes the maximum fines breaches of the rules \$250 or \$50 a day for a continuing offence, and the maximum fine for breaches of the by-laws \$100. Another objection to the form of the present section 17 is that the penalties have to be provided in the rules and by-laws, and no provision is made for any case where through inadvertence a rule or by-law is not provided with a penalty. The proposed new form of the section provides a penalty for all rules and by-laws, but gives power to reduce the maximum fines in the case of any particular rule or by-law.

6. Clause 6 of the Bill gives the Governor-in-Council power to amend the Schedule which contains the Table of Tolls. It is hardly necessary to say that no amendment of the Schedule would be made without consultation with the company. At present there is no power either to reduce or to increase the maximum tolls.

7. Clauses 7, 8, 9 and 10 increase to \$100 the maximum fines under sections 25, 26, 27 and 28 of the principal Ordinance. The present maxima of \$25 and \$10 seem much too small for some of the offences, which include wilful obstruction of the company's servants, destruction of the property of the company, acting in such a manner as to endanger the lives of persons travelling on the tramway, and attempting to avoid payment of the legal fare.

TRAPPING A TELEPHONE FIEND.

Bombay, June 4.—The latest instance of the telephone fiend was brought to light through a clever trap laid by the Police. A Parsi Nurse, Miss Nuvajbai Framroze, used persistently to be rung up by an unknown person, who requested to be invited, stating that he was deeply in love.

When the nuisance became unbearable, the Police were informed. The next time the person rang up the Nurse invited him and, on arrival, the culprit was seized. First he said he was a student, but later admitted that he was a Head Constable working as telephone operator in the Head Police Office. The Nurse complained before the Magistrate who ordered the issue of a warrant for his arrest.

"I know of no more generous people than the people of Aberdeen."—Lord Salvosen.

SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.

SIAM UNWILLING TO GRANT PRIVILEGES TO CHINA.

Peking, June 9. According to the report of Mr. Wong Yun-pao, Chinese Minister to Japan, who is in charge of the Sino-Siam negotiations with the Siamese Minister in Tokyo for the conclusion of a new treaty of commerce and friendship between the two countries, owing to certain obstacles in Bangkok, the parleys have been suspended. But in view of the fact that there are more than one million Chinese people who are engaged in various trades and occupations, especially in rice factories, in Siam, the Chinese government are naturally very anxious to exchange Consuls with the Bangkok regime prior to the conclusion of a formal treaty and Mr. Wong has been ordered to negotiate with the Siamese Minister in Tokyo to this effect. In this connection, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Bangkok has sent in a memorial to the government stating that the Siamese authorities are unwilling to conclude a new Treaty of Commerce and Friendship with China on the ground that owing to the absence of any treaty stipulations binding the Siamese government, the Chinese in Siam are being submitted to various unreasonable restrictions and limitations which do not affect the subjects of other countries in Siam, and that as practically over seventy per cent. of the foreign and home trade of Siam is in Chinese hands, the removal of restrictions as well as heavy taxes will further enhance the prosperity of the industrious Chinese. Chinese industry and diligence are feared by the idle Siamese whose wholesale and retail business is chiefly in Chinese hands.



Mrs. Guy W. Holmes is standing loyally by her pastor-husband in the face of charges made by Antoinette Fortin, a tea room girl. Mrs. Holmes got 1,500 parishioners to sign a petition to the church jury to retain her husband in his pastorate.

ANOTHER SOVIET FAILURE.

RUSSIAN DEMANDS FLATLY REFUSED.

Mr. Rodney Gilbert writing from Peking under date of June 12 to the "N. C. D. News" says:—

It is reported from Mukden, through Russian and Japanese media, that the Soviet-Fengtien negotiations have resulted in the complete rejection of all the former's suggestions. Comrade Serebriakoff asked for the recognition of the Unions in the railway zone, for the institution of Mixed Courts, in which Russian judges were to have the highest authority, implying a virtual restoration of extraterritorial rights, and for the withdrawal of Marshal Chang Tso-li's demand for Comrade Karakhan's recall. All the suggestions were flatly refused, but Comrade Serebriakoff, who has gone to Vladivostok, will remain in the Far East, hoping to arrange a conference for traffic adjustment between the Ussuri and the Chinese Eastern Railways, excluding political issues.

EWALD SELPH HEADS ROTARY.

Ewald E. Selph is the president of the Manila Rotary Club for the ensuing year. H. M. Cavender is the new vice-president and C. C. Mitchell was re-elected secretary. The new officers were presented to the club at its luncheon at the Manila hotel by William Shaw, outgoing president.

Dr. W. A. Herre of the bureau of science gave an interesting talk on Philippine fish, illustrating his talk with specimens of the different varieties. He emphasised the need of insuring a proper fish supply for the islands and providing proper methods of curing. Dr. Herre is at present striving to give the islands a supply of fresh water fish, which will serve as a food in the interior regions. To this end he imported carp last year from China and this year intends to bring another fresh water type.

NEW YORK.

HER ATTITUDE TOWARDS EUROPE.

Dr. Paul Einzig writes in the "Financial News":—

When I arrived in New York towards the middle of March, public opinion was under the influence of the Geneva failure, and financial circles were inclined to be pessimistic about the prospects of fresh European borrowing in New York within the next few months. It appears, however, that the unfavourable impression created by the League deadlock and by other political events has worn away much sooner than was anticipated.

In the course of my inquiries I found that issuing houses are much more optimistic as to the willingness of the public to absorb fresh European loans.

This, however, does not mean that the amount of European loans floated in New York during 1926 will approach the figure for the previous year. In well-informed banking quarters, a decline is anticipated, simply because most of the first-class borrowers have already met their requirements, while many recent applications are viewed with disfavour on account of the unsatisfactory standing of the borrower.

STatement by Mr. Potter. This is the opinion expressed by Mr. William C. Potter, president of the Guaranty Trust Co., who told me that the adverse effect of the Geneva failure upon the attitude of the American investors ought not to be over-estimated. "I believe," he said, "that the amount of European loans will be lower this year than was in 1925, but not on account of a change in the attitude of our investing public. They are willing to buy sound European bonds, especially in New York and the Eastern States."

"The reason why we are likely to lend to Europe less this year than last year is that those to whom we are willing to lend do not want to borrow, while we are unwilling to lend to many of those who do want to borrow."

"This applies to both Governments, corporations, and industrial concerns. The decline of money rates in part of Europe induces many borrowers to meet their requirements in the home market instead of coming to New York."

In reply to my question, Mr. Potter stated that he believes the French Government will be able to raise a loan after the funding of its war debt.

AMERICAN BANKS ABROAD. I asked him whether he expects an expansion of American banking abroad in the near future. His reply was in the negative. "The existing branches of American banks in foreign centres," he said, "are sufficient to meet our immediate requirements. Any further expansion is bound to be a slow and gradual process. The field is covered by British banks which have the benefit of long experience."

"Apart from some exceptional cases, no extension of the American bank branch system is anticipated for the time being."

Questioned as to the attitude of the American banks towards the establishment of foreign banks in New York, Mr. Potter stated that most American bankers do not object to it, and would not resent it. "We are aware," he said, "that the establishment of foreign

banks here would bring fresh business, and would increase New York's international importance. At the same time, we do not believe that they would acquire much local business; even if they become incorporated and thus become entitled to accept deposits. As our activities abroad do not create any ill-feeling among the banks of the countries where we operate, similarly their penetration in the New York market would not interfere with their cordial relation with our banks."

STatement by Mr. Ray Morris. Recent political events appeared to have affected the foreign bond market only to a very slight extent. As Mr. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank told me, they created a certain amount of reluctance among investors to buy new foreign bonds, but did not induce them, generally speaking, to sell out their holdings.

On the whole, banking circles are optimistic as to the prospects of the foreign bond market, especially as far as the issues of first-class borrowers are concerned.

Among others, Mr. Ray Morris, of the banking house Brown Brothers and Co., told me that he anticipates an appreciation of foreign bonds quoted in New York. "Countries with stable financial conditions," he said, "such as Great Britain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Holland, have ceased to borrow in New York. In fact, their securities are gradually being repatriated. It is reasonable to assume that, as a result, first-class European securities will undergo an appreciation within the next year or so. In my opinion, there is no reason why the prices of British, Swedish, etc., securities should not reach the level of the corresponding classes of American securities."

Shadows Before.

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL"

Entertainments.
June 26—Queen's Theatre; Lillian Gish in "Romola."
June 26—Star Theatre; "Under Western Skies."
June 26—World Theatre; "The Cross Roads of New York."
June 26—Dinner dance in the roof garden of the Hongkong Hotel; 8 p.m. to midnight.
June 26—Imperial Concert Party showing at the Kowloon Cricket Club; 9.15 p.m.

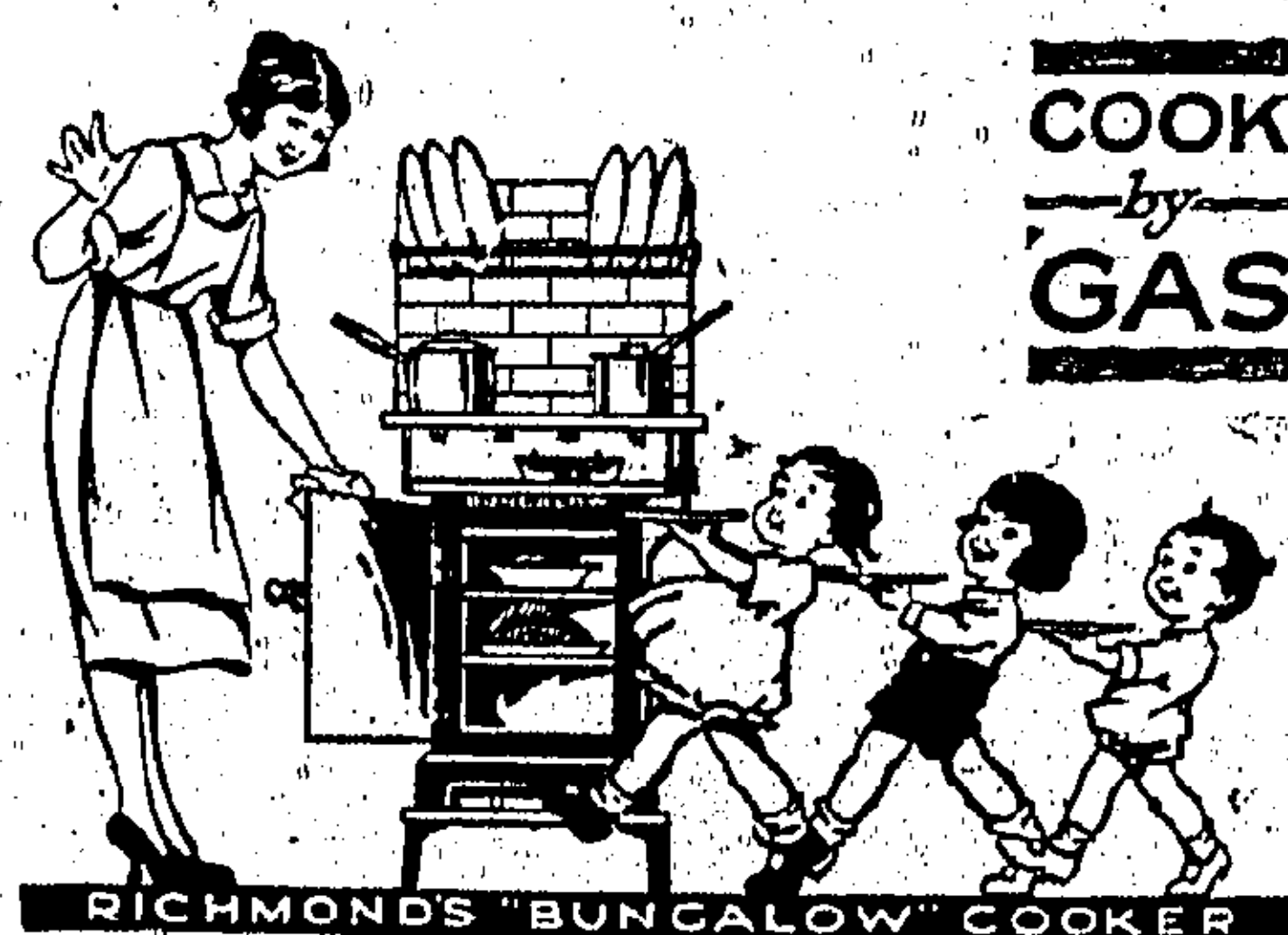
Sport.
July 2—Exhibition of doubles tennis match at University in aid of St. Stephen's College building fund. Auction.

June 30—Valuable Leasehold property at Macdonnell Road will be auctioned at 3 p.m. by A. G. da Rocha, Auctioneer.

Miscellaneous.
June 26—Open air soccer dinner at Wong-Nei-Chung recreation ground, by South China A. A. to celebrate the winning of championship in both divisions of junior league.
June 28—Special sale of dress goods at Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

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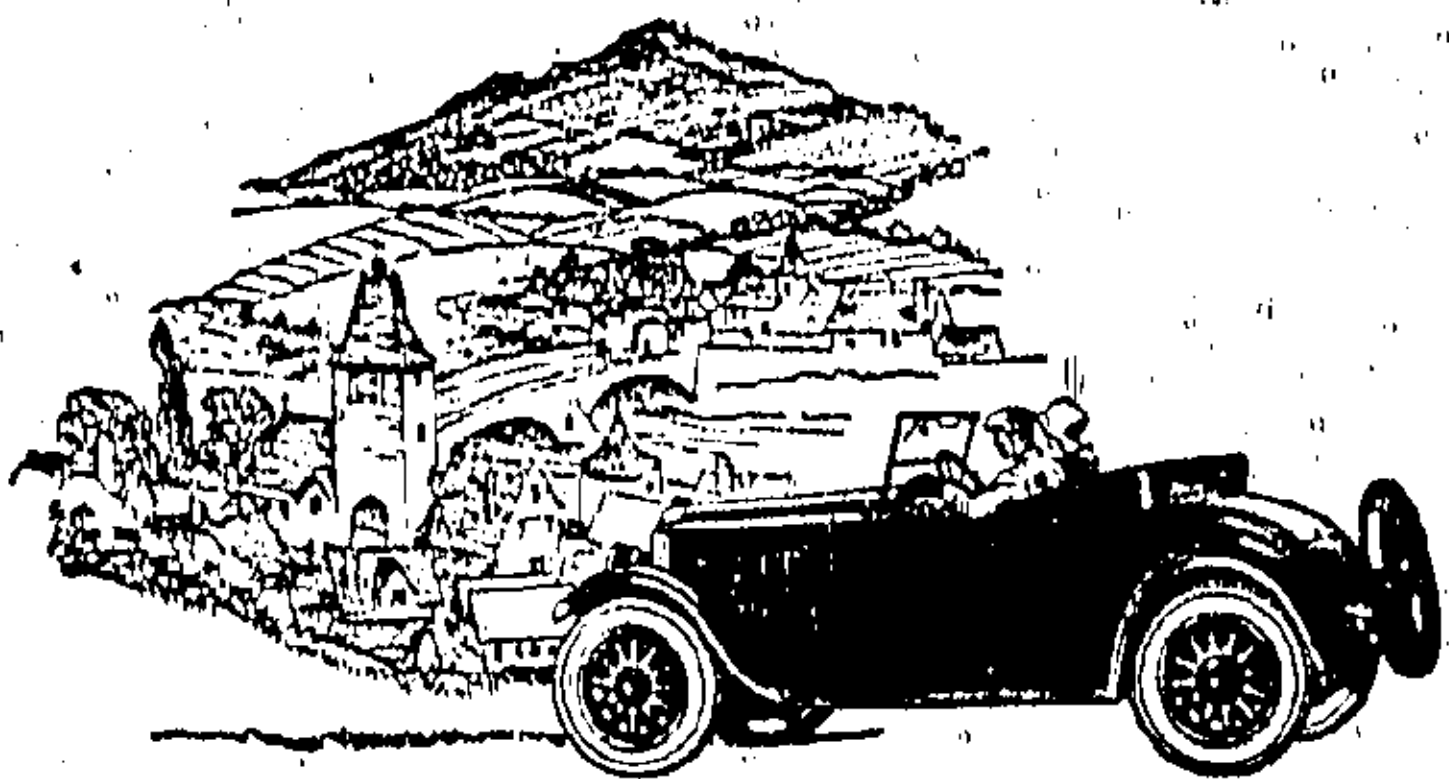
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LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.



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Hankow, June 5.—The General Students' Union of Hankow has been suspended by order of General Chen Chia-mou, Tupan of Hupeh.

Berlin, June 10.—Eight persons were arrested in Italy for alleged attempt to overthrow the dictatorship. Amongst them Zanoneini is charged with attempted murder, the others with spreading false reports about Signor Mussolini's government.

Shanghai, June 9.—The local Chinese police authorities have issued a proclamation forbidding discussion of the military situation in tea-shops and restaurants. Employees of seven flatirons have gone on strike during the past few days.

Washington, May 15.—The motor bus has gained world recognition. There are now 181,576 buses operating in the world, according to latest census figures of the Commerce Department. Eighty thousand buses are in use in the United States, and 76,000 in Europe.

On account of the recent incident at San Francisco, when an American prohibition agent freely drank the beer that was offered to him on board the German cruiser Hamburg, and then declared that it was illicit as containing a high percentage of alcohol, the Commander of the cruiser has ordered that no more beer shall be served to visitors to the cruiser during the remaining visits to American ports.

London, June 7.—The absence of moral and religious training in high schools and colleges in India was emphasised by Lord Ronaldsby, presiding at the annual meeting of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta. Father Pearson described the eagerness of orthodox Hindu parents to get their sons admitted into mission hostels, and also referred to the good work of English sisters, especially among the younger Indian women.

Dairen, June 9.—A Russian millionaire of Harbin, M. Michikoff, with Madame Michikoff and their 14-year old boy, was at his villa at Ertshentientzu on the C.E.R. Eastern Section since the 4th inst. While the couple were out for a walk on the 6th inst., the little lad was kidnapped by a band of about 20 brigands. The kidnappers fired 20 or 30 shots into the air to frighten the neighbours. A ransom of \$200,000 is demanded of the disconsolate father.

Passengers arriving yesterday by s.s. President Jefferson included Professor Ross W. Marriot and Mr. Lo Kan of Hongkong Amusements.

It is reported that Mr. C. C. Wu, late Mayor of Canton, and Mr. Foo Ping-sheung, late Foreign Commissioner, have left Shanghai for Peking to meet Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Edward Nagsaw, senior Pharmacist of the Royal Naval Hospital, Hongkong, to L. F. M. le Breton, who is due in the Colony shortly.

Peking, June 10.—Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, is leaving for home about the 20th inst. Much importance is attached to his coming visit to England.

Sir George Maxwell, K.B.E., C.M.G., presented a cup to the Malay States Volunteer Rifles before proceeding on retirement. The cup will be given to the recruit who, having joined the M.S.V.R. on January 1, 1926, or later, makes the highest score in his musketry classification during the current year.

Rear-Admiral H. W. Bowring, D.S.O., has hoisted his flag at Rorysth on taking over the duties of Commanding Officer on the Coast of Scotland. His Secretary is Paymaster-Commander R. D. Palford, O.B.E., who was promoted in February, and has recently been studying at the Secretaries' Course. He last served afloat as Accountant Officer of the cruiser Carlisle, in China.

Thursday, June 17, was the 26th anniversary of the Siege of Tientsin. The day is remembered each year by the decoration of the graves in the Canton Road Cemetery, Tientsin, of the Allied sailors and soldiers who gave their lives in the defence of the Concessions. At 6 o'clock a short and impressive service was held out of doors, consisting of music and a brief address. After this the graves were decorated by the foreign children of Tientsin.

Tokyo, June 18.—The employees of the naval arsenals and dockyards in all the Naval Ports of Japan numbering some 40,000 men, are now making arrangements for the formation of a new political party, according to press reports.

London, June 11.—Six members of the French Foreign Legion, viz. four Germans, one American and one British subject were condemned to death for desertion, according to the London "Daily News." The deserters who were friendly to the French are now in the Damascus prison awaiting execution.

Paris, June 6.—The French Committee for receiving German reparations payments held a meeting to-day and made estimates of German payments under the second annuity of the Dawes plan. It is believed that France will receive \$25,000,000 in foreign securities from Germany this year.

Nauvoo, June 5.—The Paris Radical organ "Oeuvre," claims to know that the commission of the Soviet Government, which is negotiating with the French Government regarding regulation of Russia's pre-war debts, has offered to pay 40,000,000 gold-francs annually for 62 years, but the French Commission has declined to accept it, because the offer is insufficient.

A carpet manufactory, to be called the Sino American Carpet Manufactory, organised by a certain American merchant and several Chinese, under Mr. Li Wan-teh, in Hsien, West of Peking, will be inaugurated within the next few days. The factory will exclusively enlist five hundred poor women and girls among Bannermen tribes there for training purposes as a means to give relief to them.

Munich, June 2.—Admiral von Tirpitz, addressing a meeting of members of the German Nationalist Party here to-day, declared that if the recently enacted Russo-German Neutrality Treaty is to be interpreted as a counter move against Germany's commitments in respect to the nations of the West, then it compensates for the many errors which the Wilhelmstrasse has made. The Admiral deprecated the German Security Pact offer, because, he said, "Germany has been placed in a position where she should demand, not give, guarantees of security."

Mr. R. H. Greg, former British Minister at Bangkok, was received by the audience at Buckingham Palace on his appointment as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Bucharest.

New York, June 10.—Louis Sherry, internationally famous as a restaurateur, died to-day at the age of 70. His famous establishment on Fifth Avenue and 44th Street flourished for more than twenty years until prohibition caused him to go out of business.



Mrs. Alfred J. Brossard, of Detroit, has been elected President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, succeeding Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, of Pennsylvania.

His Excellency Mr. Chao-Hsin Chu, Chinese Minister in Rome, has been appointed by the Chinese Government as First Delegate to the International Labour Conference which commenced its annual session in Geneva on May 26. Mr. Chu is also attending the annual session of the Advisory Committee on Trade in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs at the same time in Geneva. Mr. Chao-Hsin Chu attended the Passport Conference, which was held in Geneva from May 12 to 18, and signed the paper embodying all the recommendations of the improvements of the passport-regime on behalf of the Chinese Government. Forty-three States were represented at the Passport Conference.

There was another "all" return of notifiable disease for the Colony on Thursday.

Tokyo, June 9.—A committee of specialists of the Customs Conference is studying how to establish standard prices for the various lines of imports to China. The committee is making haste to get through its task by June 12, when the Italian Minister will leave China for home.

At the Shanghai Mixed Court yesterday morning (June 18) Lee Ngoh-dee was found guilty of the murder on June 2, of the Chinese detective stationed outside the Odeon Theatre and ordered to be handed over to the Chinese Authorities who want the man on another capital charge. If not executed, Lee is to be returned to the Mixed Court for sentence.

Mr. Archibald Rose was winner of a guinea prize in the "Evening News" competition for the best "strike experiences" with the following:—"In darkness and in heavy rain, I 'boarded' the most crowded omnibus I have ever seen. I gripped the rail and had one foot on the edge of the step and the other in mid-air. The conductor came for my fare, looked at me for a second, and then said: 'Half-price, you. I can't tell whether you're on or off.'"

Harbin, June 9.—Continued drought since spring has practically killed the soy-bean, wheat, and other North Manchurian crops, and the people are threatened by famine this year, unless there is an abundant rainfall within a week or so. The farms along the railway line between Mukden and Changchun, which ordinarily at this time of the year, are green with crops, with exception of small patches in the lowlands, are dried up and brown.

Peking, June 12.—The "Shih Chieh Jih Pao" is responsible for the report that ex-President, Li Yuan-hung has brought an action in the Tientsin local court against Marshal Tuan Chi-jui for the recovery of \$70,000 which he lent to Marshal Tuan in the seventh year of the Republic. A well-known Chinese lawyer is acting as General Li's counsel. The case is attracting considerable attention in Chinese circles, as it is the first time that the two former heads of the Republic have gone to court over a debt.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.

London, June 9.—His Majesty, King George, received in audience to-day Sir Charles Eliot, G.C.M.G., upon his relinquishment of his Ambassadorship to Japan.

Paris, June 4.—In the first session of the auction sale of the paintings and curios belonging to M. Dutasta, the sale reached more than 5,000,000 francs. A pastel painting by M. Lotour was sold at 1,000,000 francs.

Prince Takamatsu, third son of the Emperor and Empress, left Tokyo and embarked on the new warship "Furutaka" which is in Nagasaki. His joining the warship to serve as a Sub-Lieutenant was postponed owing to the outbreak of small pox among the crew.

Mr. H. V. Millington, formerly employed by the "Far Eastern Times" as Tientsin correspondent and late as news editor in Peking, and who more recently has been night editor of the "Japan Chronicle" in Kobe, has gone to Tokyo and taken a position on the editorial staff of the "Japan Advertiser."

Grace Wilkinson, daughter of Dr. Wilkinson, former physician to the British Embassy, was married on June 4, to S. Potter of the English Electric Company, Tokyo. The ceremony was performed by Bishop McKim at the Holy Trinity Church, Tokyo. The honeymoon will be spent in Nikko and Chuzenji.

A quiet but very pretty wedding took place at noon on June 17, at St. George's Church, Penang, the contracting parties being Corrie Grumitt, manager of Messrs. McAuliffe, Davis and Hope's office, Medan, and younger brother of Mr. F. H. Grumitt, senior partner, Messrs. McAuliffe, Davis and Hope, Penang, and Alice Maud Owen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Owen, of Blundell Sands, Liverpool. The Rev. Kappel Garmer, Colonial Chaplain, Penang, officiated at the service, which was simple. A reception was held at Mr. and Mrs. Grumitt's residence where the customary toasts were proposed and cordially pledged.

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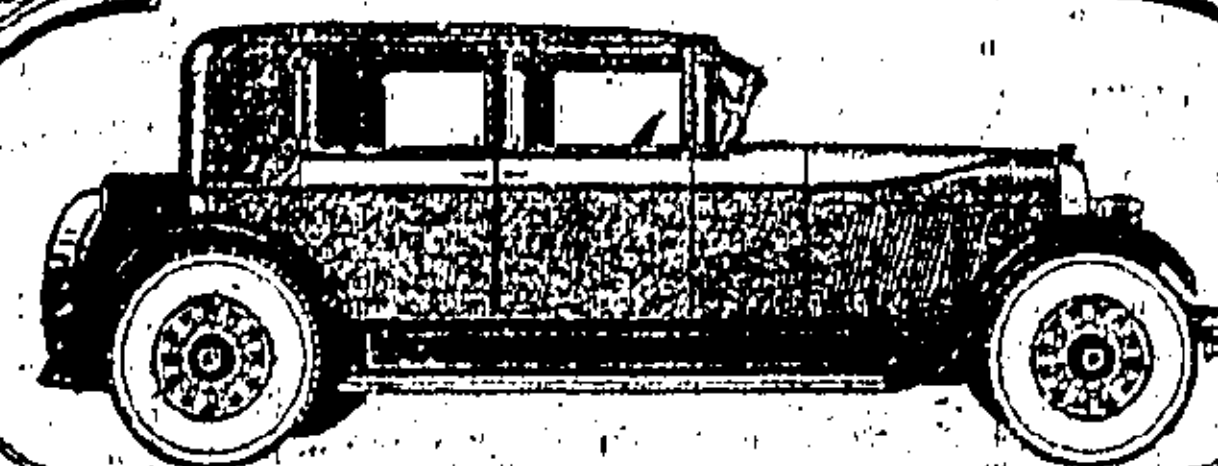
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IN THE REALM OF SPORT

AMERICA WINS.

THE BRITISH OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

HOME PLAYERS 5TH.

Bobby Jones Takes Another Title.

London, June 25. R. T. Jones, Jr. ("Bobby" Jones) has won the British open golf championship for 1926.—Reuter.

[Note:—Bobby Jones has previously won both the open and the amateur championships for the United States. He has competed in but not won the British amateur championship this year was also won by an American, Jesse Sweetser, so that the invasion has met with complete success.]

At St. Anne's to-day, conditions were ideal. There was a large crowd.

Watrous did the third round in 69 and at present is leading with an aggregate of 215.

At the end of the third round the position was:—

Watrous 215
Jones 217
Hagen 219
McLeod 222
Melhorn 223
von Elm 223
J. H. Taylor (Britain) 224

Compton was disqualified for playing a ball at the 12th



"Bobby" Jones.

hole when it was out of bounds. Watrous gave a perfect display. Going out he took 7 fours, a three and a two = 33 (for 9 holes). Coming in he averaged fours (for 9 holes) = 36, giving him a round of 69.

Later, finishing scores are as below. Where cabled, the 4 rounds (each of 18 holes) are given, the last two sets of figures against each name being scores of the last day.

R. T. Jones 72 72 73 74 291
A. Watson 71 75 76 78 295
G. von Elm 75 72 76 78 293
W. Hagen 68 77 74 76 295
* A. Mitchell 78 78 72 71 299
* Barber (150) 78 71 299
McLeod 71 75 76 79 301
Jurado (Argentina) 303
Melhorn 70 74 (150) 303
French (U.S.A.) 303
* J. H. Taylor ? ? 1 80 304
Amongst others were:—
Barnes 77 ? ? ? 307
Duncan 75 79 ? ? 308
* Herd 308
Kirkwood 310

[Note:—Names of British players with an asterisk (U.S.A.) was the holder.]
Though the Americans have won five out of six of the last British open championships, they never so utterly outclassed the British.

Jones as the American amateur title-holder, is the first to achieve the Anglo-American "Open Double."
There was a dramatic finish to the tense struggle between Jones and Watrous, up to the last hole, each leading alternatively. The "gallery" of 10,000 was very excited and watched Jones play two fours at the 17th and 18th, against five by Watrous, giving him a two-stroke victory. Hagen hung on grimly, but could not accomplish the miracle.—Reuter.

SOCCER DINNER.

An open-air soccer dinner has been fixed for to-night, at the Wong-nel-chung recreation ground, by the South China A.A. (the Chinese football organization), to celebrate the winning of the championship in both divisions of the junior league last season.

Tables will be laid on the S.C.A.A. basketball ground, which is near the H.K.F.C.

COUNTY CRICKET.

NOTTS AND LANCASHIRE DEFEATED.

YORKS DROP POINTS.

Record Partnership For Surrey.

Latest county cricket results are given below, having been cabled by Reuter overnight.

Lancashire was surprisingly defeated and Notts went down to Kent. Yorkshire drop two points. Notts and Sandham put up a big partnership for Surrey.

Notts v. Kent.

At Nottingham, Notts lost to Kent by an innings and 103 runs. Scores:—
Kent (1st) 400 runs. Ashdown made 187, Woolley (F.E.) 114, Hardinge 78, A. P. F. Chapman 61. Barratt took 6 wickets for 92 runs.
Notts (1st) 145 runs.
Notts (2nd, followed-on) 152 runs.

Yorks v. Gloucester.

At Hull, Yorkshire led Gloucestershire on the first innings in an uncompleted match. Scores:—
Gloucester (1st) 157 runs.
Yorkshire (1st) 198 runs. Oldroyd made 59. Parker (C.) performed the "hat trick" and took altogether 5 wickets for 50 runs.
Gloucester (2nd) 59 runs for 5 wickets.

Leicester v. Lancs.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire beat Lancashire by 144 runs. Scores:—
Leicester (1st) 224 runs. Astill made 87. Macdonald took 5 for 63.
Lancs. (1st) 133 runs. Geary took 5 for 65, Astill 5 for 55.
Leicester (2nd) 125 runs for 7 wickets. Macdonald took 6 for 62.
Lancs. (2nd) 72 runs. Geary took 9 for 33.

Somerset v. Middlesex.

At Bath, Somerset lost to Middlesex by 275 runs. Scores:—
Middlesex (1st) 345 runs. Hearne made 74, E. L. Kidd 59.
Somerset (1st) 145 runs. Hearne took 5 for 43.
Middlesex (2nd) 259 runs for 5 wickets, declared. Lee made 100 not out, Hendren 60, the Hon. C. N. Bruce 61.
Somerset (2nd) 184 runs.

Essex v. Northants.

At Leyton, Essex led Northants on the first innings in an uncompleted match. Scores:—
Essex (1st) 351 runs. Russell (A.C.) made 75, F. W. H. Nicholas 59, H. M. Morris 50 not out.
Northants (1st) 222 runs. H. F. Bagnall made 73, W. C. Jupp 77.
Essex (2nd) 147 runs for 9 wickets.

Surrey v. Dark Blues.

At the Oval, Surrey drew with Oxford University. Scores:—
Oxford (1st) 273 runs. C. H. Taylor made 105, Newman 66. Peach took 6 for 84.
Surrey (1st) 505 runs for 3 wickets, declared. Hobbs made 261, Sandham 183.
Oxford (2nd) 212 runs for 4 wickets. Fawcett made 70, E. R. T. Holmes 65.

The feature of this match was the record put up by Hobbs and Sandham. This first wicket partnership for Surrey, of 428 runs, beats that of 379, put up by Abel (R.) and Brockwell (W.) against Hants in 1897. It is also the highest ever made at the Oval, the third best in all first-class cricket, and the second best in England.—Reuter.

[The other two big first-wicket partnerships are:—
554, by Brown (J. T.) and Tunnicliffe, Yorkshire v. Derby, at Chesterfield in 1898.
456, by E. R. Mayne and W. H. Ponsford, Victoria v. Queensland, at Melbourne, 1923-4.]
The table, excluding the match Derby v. Glamorgan, on May 29, not cabled, now stands at:—

	Pld.	Won	Lst.	Tie	Pos.	Pts.	Obtd.	Relt.	Pers.
Yorkshire	13	7	0	0	4	0	55	47	3
Lancashire	14	6	2	0	3	0	55	37	3
Middlesex	9	5	0	0	2	0	40	28	1
Hants	11	5	1	0	2	2	50	33	1
Kent	11	5	0	0	2	4	55	35	0
Notts	12	5	2	0	2	2	55	33	1
Glamorgan	8	3	2	0	0	0	25	15	3
Surrey	12	3	3	0	2	1	45	22	3
Sussex	11	3	4	0	2	2	55	23	0
Leicestershire	13	3	5	0	1	1	50	19	3
Gloucester	13	3	5	0	1	2	60	20	1
Essex	13	1	5	1	3	3	30	18	1
Somerset	11	1	5	1	2	1	50	14	1
Worcestershire	11	2	5	0	2	2	45	12	2
Warwickshire	7	0	5	0	3	1	45	10	3
Derbyshire	8	0	2	0	1	4	35	7	1
Northants	10	1	6	0	1	2	50	10	0

AT WIMBLEDON.

DUKE OF YORK BEATEN IN 1ST. ROUND.

SUZANNE CONTINUES.

British "Hopes" Gradually Losing.

London, June 25. Wimbledon lawn tennis championships, results to-day:—
Ladies' singles (2nd round):—
Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen (France) beat Miss Dewhurst 8-2, 6-2.
Senorita d'Alvarez (Spain) beat Miss Holman 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.
Mallory (U.S.A.) beat Miss Joan Fry (one of the chief British hopes) 4-6, 6-4, 7-5.
Men's doubles (1st round):—
Gore and Roper Barrett (Britain) beat the Duke of York and Wing



Mrs. M. Mallory.

Commander Greig 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.
The Duke of York met with a tremendous ovation from the huge crowd.

Later results were:—
Men's singles (4th round):—
Gregory (the champion of Yorkshire) beat J. D. P. Wheatley (the British Davis Cup player) 6-4, 4-6, 6-2, 6-7, 6-1.
Ladies' singles (2nd round):—
Mlle. Vlasto (France) beat Miss Colyer (Britain) 6-4, 7-5.
Men's doubles (1st round):—
Robson and Boyd beat L. A. Godfree and J. D. P. Wheatley (the British Davis Cup players) 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.
Vincent Richards and Howard Kinsey (U.S.A.) beat Mitsu and Sharpe 6-4, 8-6, 6-3.

Mixed doubles (1st round):—
Kehring and Senorita d'Alvarez beat C. H. Kingsley and Miss Eileen Bennett (Britain) 6-3, 6-3.
Vincent Richards and Miss Ryan (U.S.A.) beat Lamb and Miss Clarke 6-2, 6-4.
Ladies' singles (2nd round):—
Mlle. Conte St. Avlos beat Mrs. Jessup 2-6, 6-4, 6-4.
Ladies' doubles (1st round):—
Mrs. Mallory and Mrs. Jessup beat Miss Bruce May and Miss Vanpragh 6-3, 6-4.—Reuter.

EXHIBITION TENNIS.

In aid of St. Stephen's College building fund, an exhibition doubles tennis match has been arranged to take place next Friday at the University hard courts between H. D. S. and S. A. Rumjahn (the cousins who are open champions of the Colony) v. Ng Sze-kwong (ex-singles champion) and his brother, Ng Sze-cheung. Admission by ticket.

The H.K.C.C. "C" team (at home) in the tennis league, v. Craigengower, at 4.15 p.m. to-day (if weather permits) will be:—S. M. Carr and H. G. Sheldon, J. T. Prior and M. M. Watson, E. W. Hamilton and C. S. Hugh-Jones.

The C.R.C. "C" team (at home) in the tennis league, v. Kowloon C.C. to-day (if weather permits) will be:—H. S. Lee, W. B. Ma, C. W. Cheng, T. C. Chiu, W. K. Cheung and H. F. Un.

For their visit to the Kowloon Bowling Green Club to-day, in div. I of the lawn bowls league, the Police R.C. team will be:—J. Clark, W. Sword, T. Tallon, P. Condon, A. Clark, G. Moss, T. Field, D. Reid, J. McLeod, A. K. Taylor, W. L. Clark, and J. Dick. Play starts at 3.15 p.m.

PALACE HOTEL BILLIARDS.

In the Palace Hotel billiards handicap, 2nd round, J. F. Ribeiro (owe 200) beat T. Clough (owe 120) by 250 points to 135 last night.
Breaks: Ribeiro 15, 19, 25, 18, 28, 18, 16. Clough 18, 16, 18, 16.
Next match on Monday night, L. A. Osmond v. Earnshaw, both owe 200.

NEW OFFICIALS.

GOVERNING BODY, LOCAL SOCCER.

AMENDED RULES PASSED.

New rules were adopted, with amendments, at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Football Association—the local governing body of soccer—held at Volunteer Headquarters yesterday evening. Next season's officers are:—

President: Mr. R. M. Dyer.
Vice-Presidents: Mr. G. M. Shaw, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall.
Chairman: Mr. R. Hall.
Hon. Secretary: Mr. W. E. Hollands.
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. G. T. May.
Council: Messrs. H. McTavish, J. Ormiston, A. T. Hamilton, Mok-Hing, C. Lawrence and Lt. Quinn, R.E.

Yesterday's attendance comprised:—Mr. G. T. May (the retiring president), and the following members of last season's Council: Messrs. J. McCubbin, H. McTavish, Mok Hing and W. E. Hollands (hon. secretary and treasurer).

The report and accounts, and interport account, were adopted. Mr. Hollands was unanimously voted an honorarium of \$200, the chairman praising his valuable services.

The Hongkong Football Club had loaned their stand to the Association several times. A sum of \$250 was voted to the Club as being part of the cost.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Football League should have also been held but was postponed till next Friday.

HOME TURF.

NEWBURY SUMMER CUP RESULT.

London, June 10. The race for the Newbury Summer Cup (1½ miles) resulted as follows:—

Pons Asinorum (Mr. Sol Joel) 1
Zambo (H. H. the Aga Khan) 2
Miss Sport 3

Twelve ran. Won by four lengths, same distance between second and third. (Winner trained by Earl).

Betting:—
5 to 1 against Pons Asinorum.
4 to 1 against Zambo.
20 to 1 against Miss Sport.

U.S. BASEBALL LEAGUES.

New York, June 18.—The New York Americans and the Cincinnati Nationals continued their winning stride and for the third successive week maintained the top rung on the big league ladder of the United States.—"China Press."

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	42	17	.712
Philadelphia	34	28	.587
Chicago	38	27	.580
Cleveland	32	27	.542
Washington	28	29	.491
Detroit	28	34	.452
St. Louis	24	36	.400
Boston	17	42	.289

	W.	L.	Pct.
Cincinnati	30	20	.600
Chicago	31	23	.574
St. Louis	28	24	.538
Pittsburgh	24	22	.522
Brooklyn	24	22	.522
New York	24	26	.480
Philadelphia	18	28	.391
Boston	17	29	.370

HOME TENNIS.

London, May 22. In the Surbiton tennis tournament, the finals of the Surrey championships resulted as follows:—

Miss Shepherd Barron and Miss Harvey beat Mrs. Strawson and Miss Saunders, 6-2, 6-2.
G. R. Crole Rees and C. H. Kingsley beat D. Hodges and G. Sherwell, 6-0, 7-5, 6-3.
Captain Meyer and Miss Shepherd Barron beat Hodges and Miss Terry, 6-3, 8-6.

SCOTTISH GOLF RESULT.

London, June 10. Edinburgh.—Tom Wilson (Littlehill) won the Scottish professional golf championship with an aggregate for four rounds of 297.
A. Butchart (Peebles) was second with 300.

"FRIENDLY" BASEBALL.

Before the local league baseball match at Happy Valley at 4 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday), the Filipinos will meet U.S.S. "Pampanga" in a friendly match at 2.30 p.m.



Colonel Alexander S. Williams was tried by court martial on General Smedley D. Butler's charge that he was intoxicated at a party given by Williams to welcome Butler to the command of the San Diego Marine base.

MEN'S NEW NECK WEAR.

NEW COLLAR STYLED ST. JAMES.

[BY FORTNELL BECKFORD.]

A new double collar has recently been noted on the necks of certain well-dressed Londoners—a style which it is predicted will have a very great success and which has been aptly named the St. James.

The height of the new collar at the back is one and a half inches, the inside band in front is the same height, but the outside fold of the collar at this point is an inch and three-quarters high. The collar itself has a pyramid shaped opening in front, the points are square, and the distance between them is one and a half inches.

In evening wear, the Prince of Wales's influence has been remarkable for every man one meets wears a rather high square wing collar—the style he favours.

With the craze for colour, neckties become more important. The fashionable shades are the warmer tones of red, Burgundy, lacquer, rust, tan, and cedarwood, with chamais and beige for sports wear. Blue will play a very important part in both the light and dark shades for wear with the new powdered blue or plum bloom suits.

The neckwear that Englishmen favour has a far reaching influence throughout the world, for what is worn in London to-day is copied in Paris, Vienna, and New York to-morrow. English fustard, the ideal material for sports or country use, has many limitations, but so far never a real rival.

This year the patterns and colourings are more varied and beautiful than ever, revealing that perfect taste for which English designers are famous. Maroon is another new material and is being largely used not only for neckwear, but for dressing gowns, pyjamas, and handkerchiefs.

The vogue for the coloured handkerchief is unprecedented, and more often than not the tie matches. For sports wear, large handkerchiefs of shantung, old English printed silks, and crepe-de-Chine are much in fashion.

New material for handkerchiefs is vogue. At first this has a stiff appearance, but on returning from the laundry is almost as soft to the touch as the finest cambric.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of The Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited):—

George Owens, from Shanghai
Gabeir, from Dairi
Wai Allen, from Shanghai
Khang, from Amoy
Khang, from Amoy
1335, from Tientsin
Kwakiok, from Kobe
Dong, Wei Sui South Road, from Shanghai
0708, from She g ai
Wai Hing, from Tientsin
Kwan, from Kwan Woo, from Kobe
Sun Wa Heng, from Amoy
3179, from Shanghai
Sung Tai Ho, from Manila
S. BLACK,
Acting Superintendent,
Hongkong Station, 24th June 1926.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in E. E. Telegraph Office Hongkong.

Alkermes, from San Francisco
Arthur Dowdell, from Preston
Edward Carter, from London
Ramon Jones, from Zamboanga
Nobros, from Hual from Shanghai
E. J. PATERSON,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 24th June 1926.

LOCAL SHARE MARKET

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 26, 1926, 10.30 a.m.

Names.	Hongkong Stock Exchange.	Hongkong Shareholders' Association.	Estates Brokers' Share & Real Society.
T.T. on London	2/3	2/3	2/3
T.T. on Shanghai	76	76	nom
Bank of China	1130	1130	1135 b.
Chartered Bank	£131	£131	£131 1/2 b.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	£20	£20 1/2	—
Bank of East Asia	£114	£114	—
Marine Insurance	£83	£84	£81 b.
Canton Insurance	£40	£40	£40 b.
China Underwriters	£180	£190	£190 b.
North China Insurance	£145	£140	£140 b.
Union Insurance	£285	£285	£285 b. & a.
Yangtze Insurance	37 1/2	40	—
Fire Insurance	—	—	—
China Fire Insurance	200	185	185 b.
H.K. Fire Insurance	585	585	585 b.
Shipping	—	—	—
Douglases	24 1/2	24	24 b.
Hongkong Steamboats	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2 b.
H.K. Tugs & Lighters	24	24	24 b.
Indo-China (Pref.)	20	20	20 b.
do. (Def.) Ltd.	48	48	45 b.
do. () Hk.	—	—	—
Oriental Navigation	—	—	—
Shell Transport	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2 b.
Star Ferries	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2 b.
Water-Boats	15	15	15 b.
Refineries	—	—	—
China Sugars	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2 b.
Malayan Sugars	34	35	35 b.
Minag.	—	—	—
Benguet	1 1/2	—	—
Kailan Mining Ad.	41 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2 b.
Langkats (Combined)	23	23	23 b.
do. (Single)	12 1/2	12	12 b.
Shanghai Exploration	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 b.
Shanghai Low	7	7	7 b.
Raubs	85	84	84 b.
Tromoh Mines	65 1/2	60 1/2	—
Ural-Caspian	81	—	—
Docks, Wharves	—	—	—
Godowns, &c.	—	—	—
H.K. & W. Wharves	£122	£123	£122 b.
H.K. & W. Docks	54 1/2	53	53 b.
Hongkows	170	170	170 b.
New Engineerings	534	534	534 b.

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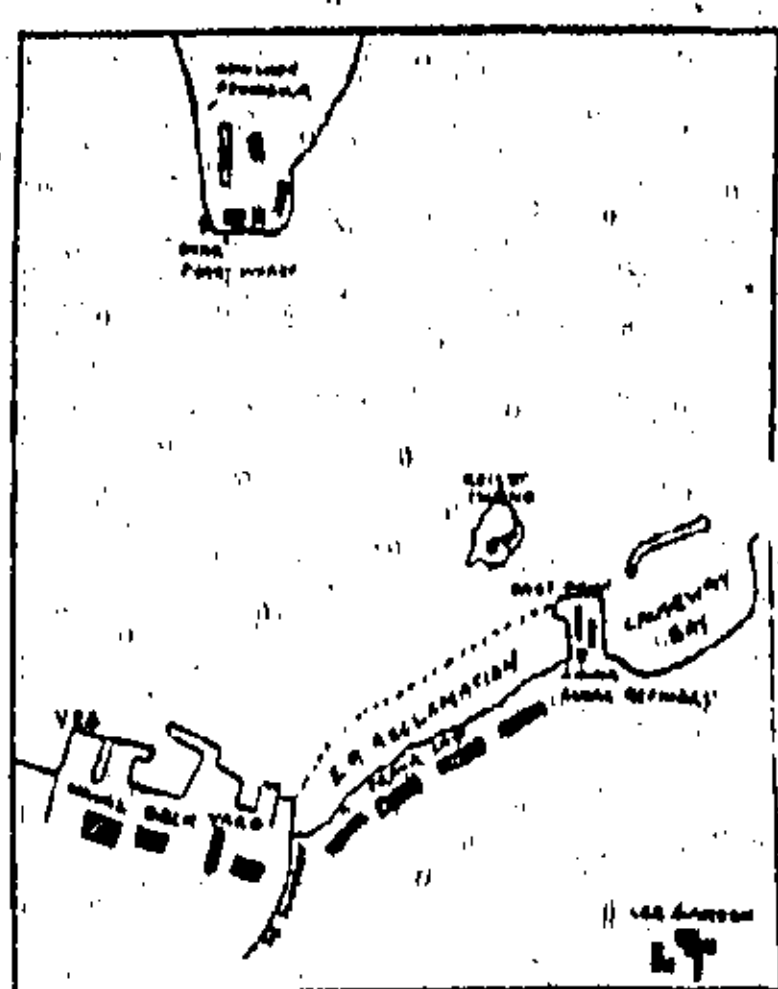
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Here is a miniature rough sketch of
the eastern part of the harbour, show-
ing the Praya East reclamation, Kellet
Island, &c. On page 1 of this issue is
published a suggestion by a reader for
converting Kellet Island into a pleasure
resort, and building a bridge across to
it from the new Praya.



The local Japanese baseball team (league runners-up last year). Left to right, standing: Kusano, Ishimatsu, Y. Hashizuma, S. Hashizuma, Imamura (manager), Tajima, Hayase, Murata, Kano (manager). Front: Akiyama, Taketami, Yokoi (captain), Honda, Ikeda, Koga.
Photo by K. Fujiyama



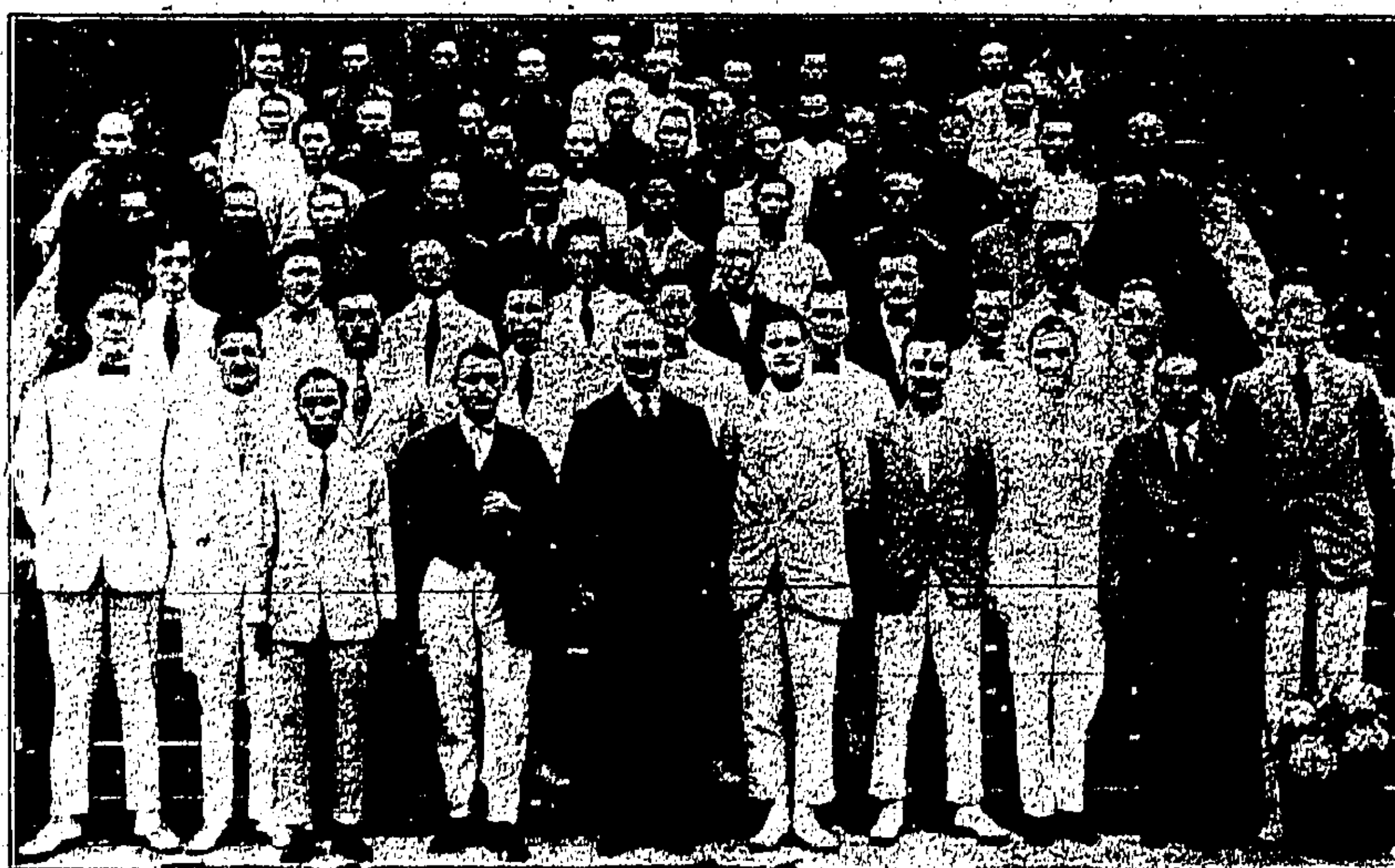
The South China A.A. baseball team (champions last year and undefeated to date this season). Left to right, standing: Y. W. Lee (scorer), Shing, S. S. Lee, Leung, S. S. Lee (vice-captain), K. Chinn, W. K. Tao, Ling, R. Chew. Sitting: J. Liu, Liu, P. F. Choy, K. F. June (captain), R. Shim (manager), S. L. Li, C. S. Chinn, M. Kan.
Photo by K. Fujiyama



This is a new local Chinese (association) football team, who play under the name of the Yuet Wah Club.
Photo by Lee Fong

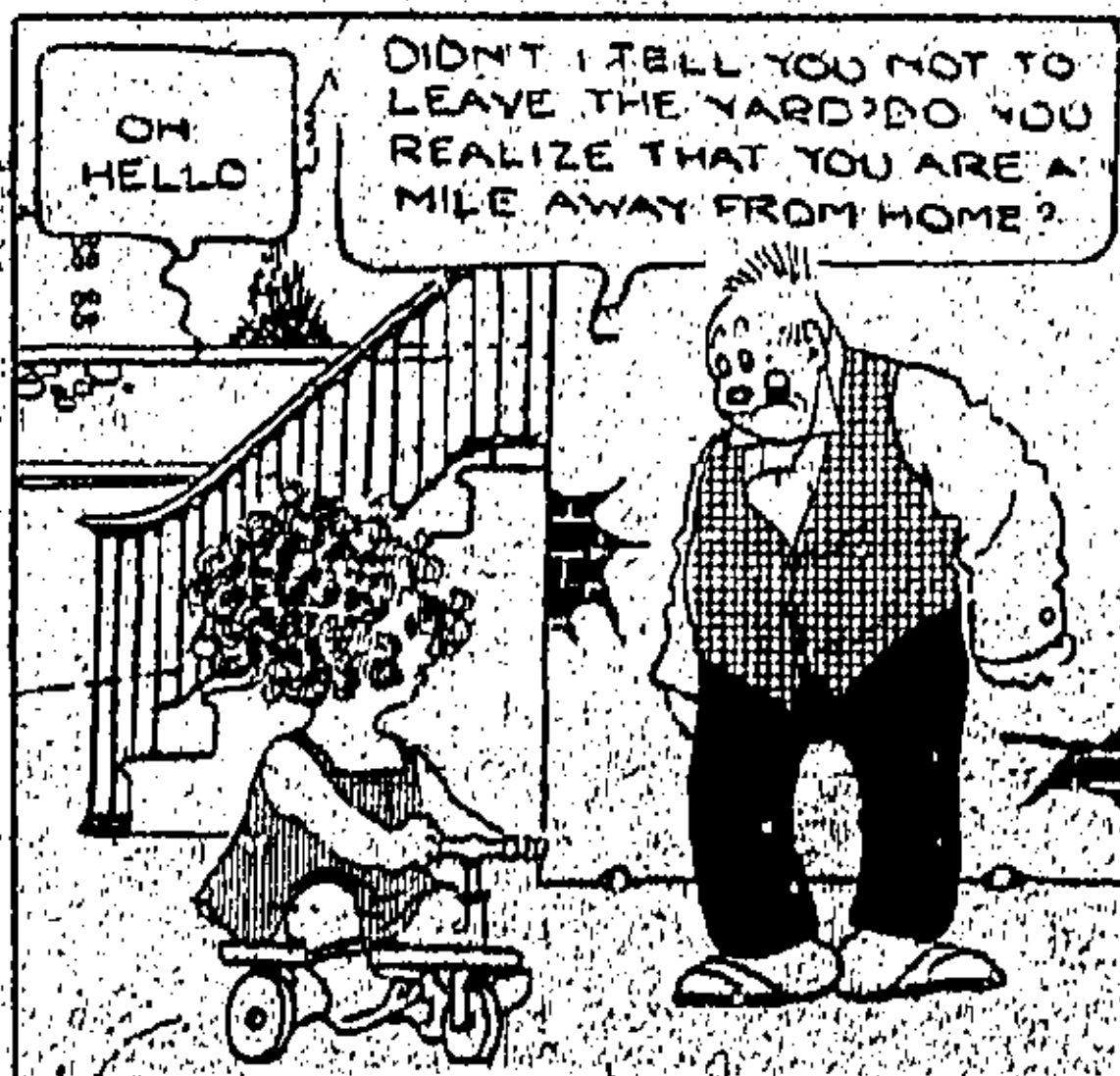


The Hongkong Baseball Club team.—Left to right, standing: C. S. Hanson (captain and president of the Association), E. Shank, Cockey, Davis, Hines, Major. Sitting: Daley, C. Shank, Rankin, Thompson, Pyburn, Muccio.
Photo by K. Fujiyama



Keep away from them—This is a group photo of the detective force of the Hongkong Police, taken last week in the Botanical Gardens prior to the departure of Chief Detective Inspector John Grant on pension. The former C.D.I. is in the centre (in dark suit) in the front row. To his right (in dark coat) is Det. Inspector T. Murphy, who becomes the new chief. On the other side is Det. Inspector W. Pincoff, another of the senior plain-clothes men. The Chinese 'tees' are in the rear.
Photo by Lee Fong

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THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

"THEOSOPHY."

At the last public meeting of the Hongkong Lodge Theosophical Society on Thursday, Mr. H. E. Lanepart gave an address on "Theosophy." He said in brief: Theosophy may be described to the outside world as an intelligent theory of the Universe, although for many who study its principles and apply them in their daily lives it is no more a theory but a fact. The light it throws on the evolutionary journey, and the needless suffering—caused by ignorance of the all-embracing laws of the One life—it enables people to avoid, is one of the things that make Theosophy of great practical value in daily life. It presents a definite system of self-development, of character building, of purification and illumination, and those who study its remarkable statements come into an entirely new way of looking upon existence, the nature of Man and God, and the purpose and aim of Life. As the Theosophical truths become realities to the consciousness, and the "unexplained" laws of nature and the powers latent in Man are better understood, the Theosophical student begins to see and feel his tremendous personal responsibility for an intelligent co-operation in the glorious scheme of the Great Architect of the Universe, and his duty for an intelligent unfolding of the divine powers entrusted to him as a Son of God, and his more or less vague hope of immortality changes to positive personal knowledge of it. The facts about life which become revealed through the study of Theosophy are of supreme importance to all, as we not only see how we can tremendously accelerate our own development by working in harmony with the hidden laws of evolution, but also how to help others to evolve harmoniously, how by thought and action and absence of waste to make ourselves more useful, first to the small circle of those we love and then gradually by degrees, as our power through knowledge and well directed service increases, to the entire human race. In the light of the information placed before every earnest student of Theosophy one feels oneself lifted to a higher point of view, and one sees how narrow and irrational—in the great scheme—is the petty personal, thought, and one begins to regard everything not merely as it is, but as it should be, from the wider standpoint of its influence upon humanity as a whole. The broad outlines of Theosophy have been known in the world for thousands of years, and so they are known at the present day. There are three truths which are absolute. I. God exists, and He is good. He is immanent in all and there is nothing which is without Him. II. Man is immortal, and his future is full of splendour and glory. III. A Divine Law of absolute justice rules the world, so that each man is in truth his own judge, the dispenser of glory and gloom to himself, the deceiver of his life. His reward, his punishment. From the First Great Truth it follows:—1. that, in spite of all appearances, all things are definitely and intelligently moving together for good; that all circumstances, however untoward they may seem, are in reality exactly what is needed for our divine progress; that everything around us tends, not to hinder us, but to help us, if we would only understand. 2. That, since the whole Divine scheme thus tends to man's benefit, clearly it is his duty to learn to understand it. 3. That when he understands it, it is also his duty intelligently to co-operate in this scheme. From the Second Great Truth it follows:—1. That the true man is a soul, and that his body (in fact his several visible and invisible bodies) is only his instrument, through which He, the Divine Son of the Divine Father, infallible will learn in time to reveal the full glory of His Divine birthright. 2. That he must, therefore, regard everything from the standpoint of the soul, and that in every case when an internal

struggle takes place, he must realise his identity with the higher and not the lower. 3. That what we commonly call his life is only one day in his true and larger life which is not affected by so-called "births" or "deaths" in the physical world. 4. That death is a matter of far less importance than is usually supposed, since it is by no means the end of life, but merely a change in consciousness with the dropping of one of our bodies—the densest—the physical only. 5. That man has an immense evolution behind him, the study of which is most fascinating and instructive. 6. That he has also a splendid evolution before him, the study of which is even more fascinating and instructive. 7. That there is an absolute certainty of final attainment of salvation or liberation for every human soul no matter how far he may seem to have strayed from the path of evolution. From the Third Great Truth it follows:—1. That every thought, word, or action produces definite results, as all Humanity is One Life and Harmony, equilibrium, will always re-assert itself, bringing back either happiness, or woe to man. 2. That it is both the duty and interest of man to study this divine law closely, so that he will be able to adapt himself to it and to use it as we use other great laws of nature. 3. That it is necessary for man, the immortal divine Ego, to attain perfect control over his bodies of action, of desire and of thought, so that he may guide his life intelligently towards perfectly unfolded, perfectly manifested Divinity, in accordance with God's Great plan for Men.—Contributed.

FAMED MARSHAL NEY.

Wellesley, Mass., June 9.—A Wellesley College freshman has won distinction by solving a problem in history. Definite proof that Marshal Ney, bravest of Napoleon's generals, was none other than Peter Stuart Ney, North Carolina schoolmaster, has been given by Miss Elizabeth Parks, of Ashboro, N. C. For many years the late Dr. James Weston, of the North Carolina Historical Society, collected evidence to prove that the great French marshal passed the last years of his life in Ashboro and was buried in a little churchyard there. He handed over his task to Miss Parks. Among the documents in her possession are a letter with Napoleon's memoirs and a copy of Napoleon's memoirs with marginal notes by Peter Ney. To complete the work begun by Dr. Weston the Wellesley freshman was able to prove that Marshal Ney was not shot to death by French soldiers as had been believed but was banished to America.

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ARRIVALS.

List of passengers arrived by the s.s. "President Jefferson" from Seattle via Ports, on June 24:—
Mr. and Mrs. Fay Bishop, Master J. F. Bishop, Master B. W. Bishop, Mr. S. J. Burn, Mrs. H. C. Gray, Mr. W. J. Hoffman, Miss C. Jagger, Mr. and Mrs. Ko Leong-hoe, Master Ko, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Lim Peng-man, Miss Lim Kim-tuan, Miss Lim Kim-chong, Mr. Lo Kan, Prof. R. W. Marriot, Mr. Moy Han-shaw, Mrs. M. Moy, Master Moy See-on, Miss B. Murray, Mr. Ng You, Mr. and Mrs. O. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sakai, Mr. R. Sakai, Mrs. M. Sakai, Mr. Yong Shook-lin, Mrs. Yong Tong, Mr. J. D. Watt, Miss W. L. Wu, Mr. and Mrs. Bernabe Africa, Capt. W. E. Bergin, U.S.N., Miss V. Bernhard, Mr. S. C. Blanc, Mr. R. G. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Cummings, Mr. Cham Chio, Mrs. B. D. Douglas, Mr. P. Galvez, Mr. Gelabert, Mr. L. F. Hall, Mr. F. Hills, Miss L. M. Martin, Mrs. J. G. Shea, Mr. J. Shea, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ziemer and Mr. W. McGibbon.

List of passengers arrived by the s.s. "Mantua" from Yokohama via Ports, on June 25:—
Miss Huhner, Miss Bennett, Miss Nesbit, Miss Gerding, Mr. Davies, Miss Beville, Mrs. Davies, Mr. Pratt, Mrs. Keough and Infant, Rev. and Mrs. Ross and two children, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Kimmine, Mr. Julia, Mr. Lo Shang-hai, Mrs. Nissim, Miss Nissim and two children, Miss Curtis, Mr. Ogilvie, Miss Janaki, Mr. and Mrs. Long Di, Mrs. Scarborough and Infant, Capt. Kennedy, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Weeker, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. McDermott and two children, Mr. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Beare, Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. Ward, Mr. Radford, Mr. and Mrs. Aiers, Master Aiers, Mr. and Mrs. Schooler, Mrs. Jack, Miss Jack, Mr. Johnston, Mr. White, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Thomas, Mr. With, Miss With (2), Mr. Christensen, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Cox, Mr. Marshall and Mr. A. J. Kealy.

List of passengers arrived by the s.s. "Kashmir" from England via Ports, on June 25:—
Capt. and Mrs. C. More, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Butters, Capt. and Mrs. E. Clarke, Sergt.-Lt. E. Proctor, Sergt.-Lt. R. McVicker, Mr. E. L. Groomer, Mr. W. Stone, Mr. F. Ward, Lt. Comdr. Hoare-Smith, Lt. O. Fogge, Elliot, Mrs. Skerrett-Rogers, Mr. W. Anderson, Mr. O. Basham, Mr. D. McKinley, Mrs. S. McAlpine, Mr. and Mrs. W. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Watling and two children, Mr. J. Roberts, Mr. C. Doyle, Master C. Doyle, Mr. T. Collierjohn, Mr. G. Cornie, Mr. G. Darters, Mr. P. Smith, Mr. L. Stewart, Mr. E. Newton, Mr. W. Wilcox, Mr. W. Deuchars, Mr. P. Walsh, Mr. H. Nickels, Miss M. Morrison, Mr. W. Kelly, Mrs. Shields, Mr. H. Greenhalgh, Mr. W. Scott, Sub-Lt. I. Backhouse, Mr. G. H. Stacy, Mr. J. C. Maxwell, Mr. C. J. Hodges, Mr. R. C. Stewart, Madam Lai Chong-si, Mr. and Mrs. F. Chipson and three children, Madam Siew Chong-hoon, Madam Thong Ah-moi, Master Thong Ah-moi, Mr. Y. Landman, Mr. P. Sakvas, Mr. F. Roberts, Madam Du Monte, Mr. I. K. Wientek, Mr. E. Howells, Mr. and Mrs. W. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Heletz, Mr. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Watson and Mr. H. F. Martin.

H.K. HOTEL RESIDENTS.

June 25.
Mr. C. P. Anderson, Mr. L. de MoNicoll, Mr. A. Barton, Mr. Mrs. McMichael, Mr. N. Day, Mr. J. E. Moody, Mr. P. W. Dutton, Mr. F. Mincho, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. M. H. Pearson, Mr. H. J. Pearce, Mr. B. D. W. Mr. and Mrs. F. Rose, Mr. Paul Elstein, Mr. Shields, Mr. E. E. Elser, Mr. T. B. Sinclair, Mr. G. H. E. Mr. O. B. Freyzer, Mr. E. F. Faward, Mr. J. M. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. F. Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Stower, Mr. D. A. Goldie, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Goodyear, Mr. G. H. Allman, Mr. F. Jones, Mr. G. H. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Chan, Mr. G. W. Wager, Mr. H. L. Luce.

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